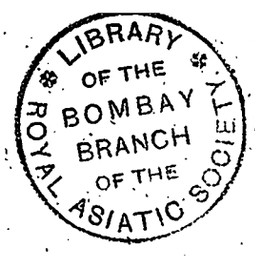
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TÁLUKDÁRI SETTLEMENT OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR 1897-98.



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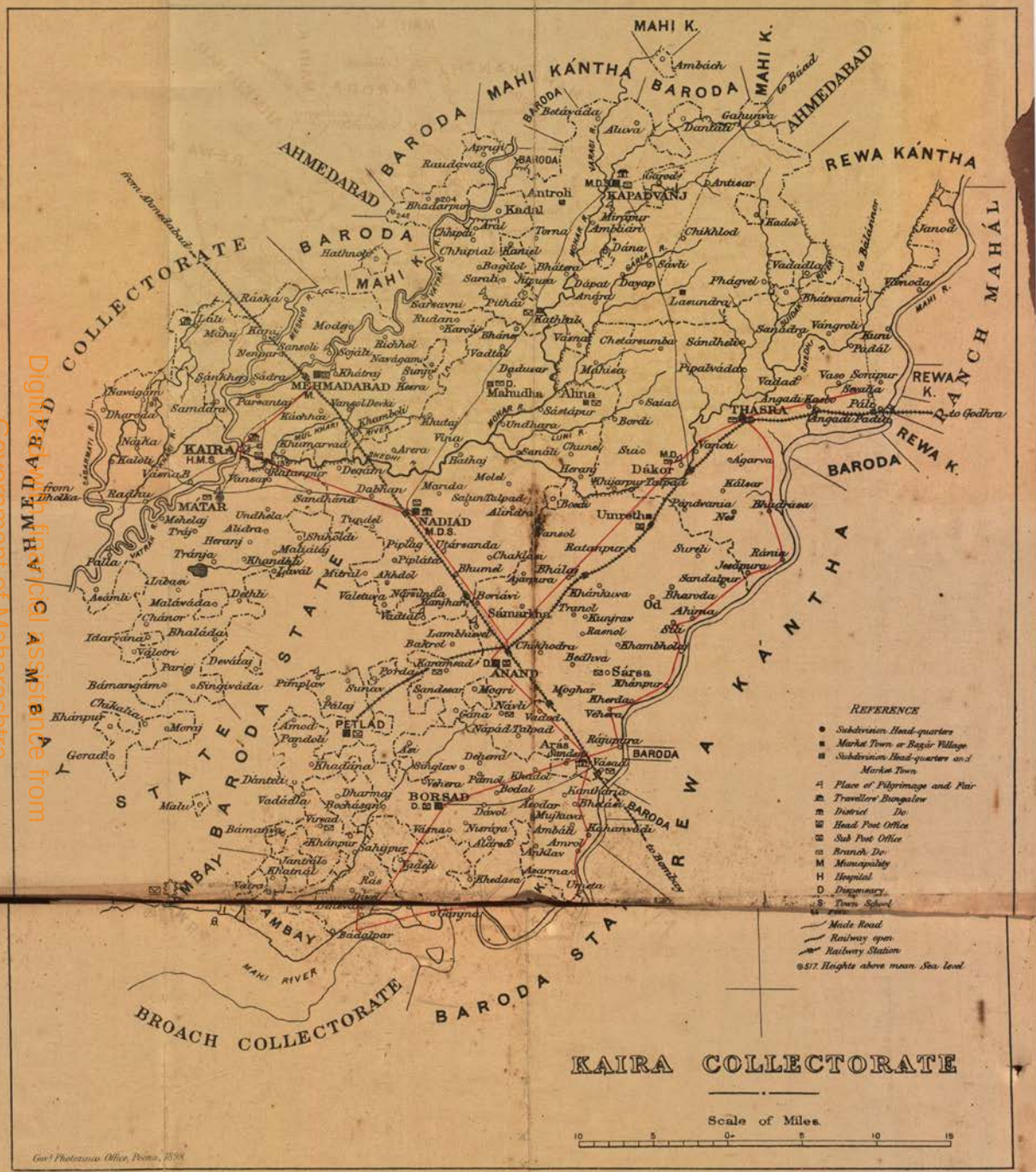

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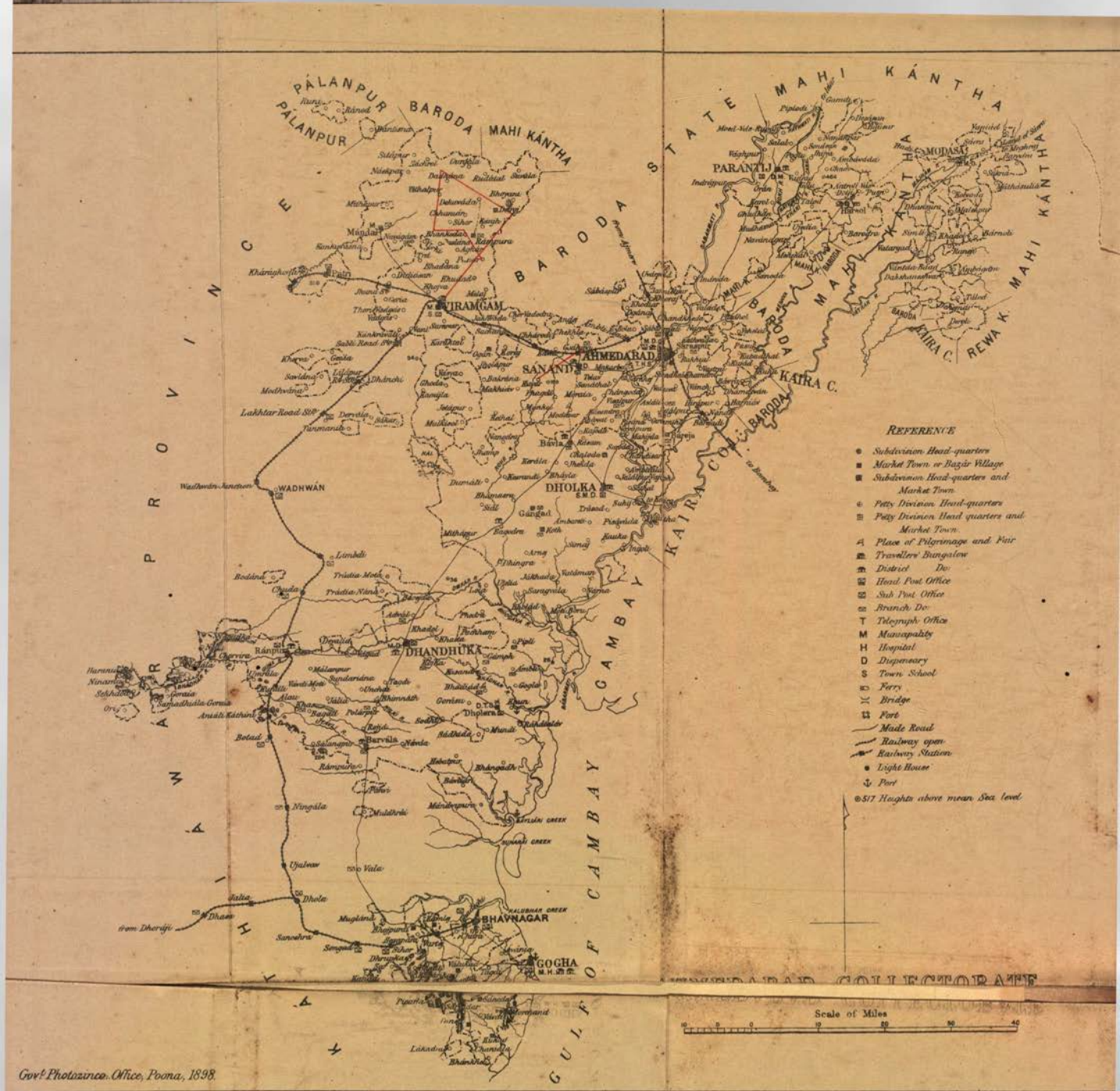

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT, 1897-98.

No. 253 OF 1898.

From

BHIMBHA'I KIRPA'RA'M,
Tálukdári Settlement Officer,
Gujarát;

To

H. F. SILCOCK, ESQ., I. C. S.,
Commissioner, N. D.

Ahmedábád, 25th August 1898.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the following Report on the Administration of the Tálukdári Settlement Department for the year 1897-98.

2. I held charge of the office during the whole year.

Ta'lukda'r's Address to His Excellency the Governor.

3. A noteworthy feature of the year under report was the visit of His Excellency Lord Sandhurst to this important and flourishing city on the 23rd August 1897, for performing the inauguration ceremony of the Gujarát College building. A few days before His Excellency's arrival some of the leading Tálukdárs expressed to the Collector of Ahmedábád their desire to wait upon His Excellency, and to present him an address of welcome, taking advantage at the same time of personally communicating to His Excellency their sense of gratitude and loyalty to the British Ráj. In communication with the Private Secretary, Mr. Gibb fixed the 24th August as the date for the reception of the Tálukdárs' address, and a deputation of Tálukdárs belonging to different communities such as the Rajputs, Káthis, Kolis and Musalmáns waited accordingly on His Excellency the Governor in a special Shamiána erected on the ground of Sháhibág, the residence of the Commissioner, N. D., where His Excellency had put up for the occasion. The Thákor Sáheb of Limbdi, who holds several villages in the Ahmedábád District on the Tálukdári tenure, was also present on the occasion of the presentation of the Tálukdárs' address. On His Excellency's arriving at the Shamiána at 1 P.M., the Tálukdárs were duly presented to His Excellency and after the presentation, the address was read by the young Thákor of Uteliya, and handed over to His Excellency wrapped in *Kinkháb* of local manufacture. His Excellency was attended by the Commissioner, N. D. Mr. Lely, the Collector of Ahmedábád Mr. Gibb, and the Collector of Kaira Mr. Bagnell. The following is a copy of the address presented to His Excellency:—

"May it please Your Excellency.

We the undersigned Tálukdárs and Thákors of Gujarát, in welcoming Your Excellency to this ancient and historical city, beg most respectfully to convey through Your Excellency, as the representative of the Paramount Power in this Presidency, our sense of devotion and loyalty to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress of India, under whose beneficent rule we are enjoying peace and prosperity in common with Her other subjects throughout Her vast Empire.

2. We cannot feel sufficiently thankful to Your Excellency's Government for the paternal care with which the interests of the ancient landed Aristocracy of the province of which we are the present representatives are looked after, and we beg to assure Your Lordship that our endeavours will always be to merit by unswerving loyalty and devotion the same kindness and consideration which we have hitherto received at the hands of Government and their officers.

3. The present year has been one of great distress and anxiety caused by plague and famine, and we take this opportunity, now that Your Lordship is in our midst, of personally congratulating Your Excellency on the signal success of Your Lordship's efforts in effectually checking plague and famine which played havoc throughout the Presidency. In connection with the efforts made to stamp out plague, we, scions of the great warlike and chivalrous Kshatriyas of old, take this opportunity of expressing our utter abhorrence of the dastardly assassination of two of the most zealous and devoted officers of Government. This deed is deserving of the greatest condemnation, perpetrated as it was in the dark, and that too on a day most

glorious in the annals of the British Empire, converting the rejoicings of the day into unutterable woes and lamentations. We earnestly hope that the perpetrators of these foul murders will soon be apprehended and brought to justice.

4. We look upon with loathing the scurrilous and disrespectful articles which appear now and then in the vernacular papers. We assert with pride and pleasure that we, nay the whole population of Gujarát, are entirely free from contamination and that our devotion and loyalty to the British Crown will last for ever.

5. We earnestly pray and hope that in dealing with us, Government will always be guided by that liberal policy which is their chief characteristic, and thus enable us to maintain our position and old traditions.

6. We consider ourselves fortunate in having at the head of our affairs such an able and sympathetic officer as Mr. F. S. P. Lely, who always brings his long and intimate knowledge of the affairs of Gujarát to bear on all questions relating to the well-being of the Tálukdárs. The interest which the District Collectors also evince in our affairs deserves our most heart-felt thanks.

7. With sentiments of the deepest gratitude, loyalty and attachment, we subscribe ourselves Your Excellency's obedient and devoted servants."

4. To this His Excellency returned a very graceful and encouraging reply exhorting the Tálukdárs to interest themselves in the improvement of their estates, to put a stop to reckless expenditure and to rise in the scale of modern civilization. This reply was explained by me to the Tálukdárs in Gujaráti and they all seemed to thoroughly appreciate the wholesome advice given them by His Excellency. The Tálukdárs were highly pleased and flattered by the special privilege accorded them of meeting His Excellency.

Annual Tour.

5. I commenced my tour in the Sánand Táluka in the latter part of November, and after examining the Tálukdári records and accounts there, and enquiring into the affairs of the Sánand Thákor which were, as they are now, in an unsatisfactory state, I went to Kuvár to settle personally with the Collector of Ahmedábád certain points connected with the reports of the Jama Settlements of Sánand and Dhandhuka, which I had submitted for the consideration and orders of Government. Most of the Tálukdári villages of Sánand, Dhandhuka and Dholka having been already visited by me in the previous year, I spent the month of December in visiting the Viramgám Táluka, not only to make myself acquainted with the condition and grievances of the Koli Thákardás of Chuvál, but also to enquire into the causes of the large outstandings there.

6. Encamping at central places, I visited all the Tálukdári villages in Chuvál and at personal interviews with the Tálukdárs in their own villages heard from their own lips all that they had to say about their grievances and embarrassments. I also collected information regarding their debts, mortgages, assets and liabilities with a view to lighten their burden. I called up before me the principal creditors and discussed with them in the presence of their debtors the means of repaying the loans. Disputes regarding shares, family quarrels, the question of the education of the boys, the improvement of the estates and other kindred matters also received due share of my attention.

7. From the earliest period of the British Rule in Gujarát the condition and position of the Chuvál Thákardás have received patient and serious consideration and have formed the subject of several thoughtful and well-discussed reports by such distinguished officers as Sir James Peile and Sir James Richey. Most of the Thákardás were given the benefit of Act VI of 1862, but no sooner they were freed from debts and released from the operation of the Act than they, in the absence of any such provision as that contained in Section 31 of the Tálukdári Act, again involved themselves heavily in debts to unscrupulous money-lenders. The latter, in many cases, for their own private benefit, stirred up among the Thákardás' bitter family feuds and originated expensive and ruinous litigation, bringing these ignorant, indolent and thriftless Thákardás to almost irretrievable ruin. The question demands early and careful attention and I hope to settle it satisfactorily ere long.

8. It is encouraging to find that the ruinous litigation which was going on regarding share disputes is practically at an end, and that the leading Tálukdárs of Bhankoda, Sadátpura and Rudátal have seen the wisdom of handing

over, during the year under report, their estates to this Department for management under Section 28 of the Tálukdári Act till their debts are paid off. Once free from debts the Chuvál Thákardás will be able to maintain their improved condition, for, under Section 31 of the Act, they cannot encumber their estates beyond their lives without the sanction of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer, which is accorded only in cases of absolute necessity. Moreover, money-lenders are now more chary of advancing loans on personal security than they were before the passing of the Act.

9. The settlement of the Chuvál Koli holdings at a fair rental in lieu of the small quit-rent which they have hitherto paid to the Tálukdárs is a question of grave importance both to Government and the Tálukdárs. I have succeeded in inducing some of the Koli tenants to pay a fair and reasonable rental in consideration of the privileges they enjoy and of the fact that the jama payable by the Tálukdárs on the lands in their occupation has been greatly increased under the revision settlement. The Kolis as a class contend that they acted as dependents and soldiers of the Thákardás in old times, when the latter lived on plunder and thefts, and that they are therefore not liable to increased rental.

The Mahi Cordon.

10. I was not able to complete my tour in the Ahmedábád District as I had to proceed on the 26th December to Vásad in the Kaira District under instructions from the Commissioner to assist him in devising an effective system of guarding the north bank of the Mahi River against the spread of plague from the south side. The City of Baroda and several villages round it, including the important village of Sávli, only about 6 miles south of the Mahi, were infected with plague and there was practically no check on travellers by road from those places. The river afforded a natural barrier and the Commissioner decided to establish—

(1) a system of patrol and nákás all along the Mahi river from its mouth to Jhanod, a length of nearly 98 miles; and

(2) observation camps at Vásad on the north bank of the Mahi river near the railway bridge and at Thásra and Páli in the Thásra Táluka.

11. The north bank of the river was divided into beats, each beat consisting of not less than two *rávaniás* watchmen, and where the traffic was great, Kárkuns, Savárs and Policemen were added according to the requirements of each náka. The number of nákas or posts rose from 63 in January to 137 in May as the river became dry and fordable at several points in the hot weather. The beats or nákas were divided into convenient sections and each section was put under the charge of a supervisor, whose duty was to keep the nákedárs up to work and to traverse his section as a rule every day, going one day and returning the next. The supervising staff was drawn chiefly from the tálukdári and revenue establishments. The Mámlatdárs of the tálukas concerned, in their turn, supervised the work of the nákedárs and supervisors by visiting the river as often as they could.

12. The whole of the river from its mouth to Jhanod including the observation camps was put under my general superintendence, and I did this duty in addition to my regular work till the beginning of June, when the entire cordon was removed.

13. The Commissioner frequently visited the river, inspected the observation camps and the nákas, collected the villagers at convenient places and lectured them upon the means and precautions to be taken to ward off the plague. He also gave advice and directions for the satisfactory and effective working of the system which he devised and introduced. The Collector of Kaira Mr. Carmichael, also frequently visited the river and supervised and controlled the general working of the cordon.

14. The work of the subordinate and the supervising staff was by no means an easy one, and we all had a very anxious time of it throughout. Those

well acquainted with the ruggedness of the soil and the deep and dangerous ravines that extend for miles and miles along the tract where our work lay can alone form an idea of the difficulty of the task before us. Even riding was difficult in parts of the way, and it was not unfrequently that we had to go up and down the ravines on foot. Our men were however well selected and they did their work cheerfully and loyally, regardless of all risks. What added to our difficulty was that the plague preventive work was to have been done in a tract of country well-known for the turbulent character of its people who required to be dealt with with tact and consideration. We could not forget how in the troublous times of 1857, the Mehevásis, chiefly Dhárálás and Kolis occupying a strong position in these self-same ravines defied Government and spread havoc all round. They could not however long sustain their position against the all-powerful Government and were easily subdued, after some of their leaders were blown from the mouth of the gun and some were transported. This however is all a matter of history and need not be repeated. These wild and excitable Dhárálás and Kolis viewed with suspicion the establishment of the cordon and some even left their villages suspecting that they would be sent to the Frontier wars.

15. While measures were being taken to remove the suspicion, the Chaklási riot which took place on 12th January 1898 or a fortnight after the work was begun, increased the difficulty of securing the co-operation of the people. Fortunately, however, most of the villages on the Mahi river are owned by Thákors, who having connection with this Department listened to our persuasions and helped us in carrying out the arrangement. The leading men of the villages were taken into confidence and lectures explaining the humane object of Government and recounting the sufferings of whole households infected with the plague were given in simple Gujaráti to the assembled people, including women and children. This produced the desired effect, and the people not only remained quiet and submissive throughout, but they also afforded every help and facility to the Government servants engaged in the work. They were satisfied—

(i) that the subordinates acted not as bullies but as servants of a humane Government whose only wish was to do good;

(ii) that rudeness, violence, corruption and indifference on the part of the subordinates were strictly watched and severely punished;

(iii) that religious susceptibilities were scrupulously respected and reasonable wants supplied consistently with the rules;

(iv) that kindness and sympathy were shown at all times and places according to the circumstances of each case; and.

(v) that social intercourse, marriage processions, &c., were permitted and trade facilities afforded under such restrictions as were absolutely necessary for the prevention of plague.

16. The result of the endeavours made for keeping off the plague would not have been so successful as it has been, had it not been for the active and willing co-operation of the Gáekvádi and Cambay authorities who have helped us as much as it was possible for them to do. Mr. Lely having furnished me with extract paragraphs 5 and 6 from his No. 1037 of the 7th May last, I conclude that the whole result of the Mahi Cordon has been recorded by him in that letter to which therefore I shall here content myself with referring.

17. While engaged on plague work on the Mahi River I took occasion to visit the twelve Mehvási estates there, including the estate of Deheván, which are under Government management, and to confer with the Thákors who seemed to appreciate the beneficial results of the working of Section 28 of the Act under which Tálukdárs are permitted to hand over their estates to this Department for improvement and better management. The result of the conference was the transfer of eighteen estates on the north bank of the Mahi River to this Department for management under Section 28. Thus almost all the Thákors holding estates on the whole bank from Deheván to Páli, a length of nearly 86 miles, are now practically under the influence and guidance of this Department.

18. I also took occasion to examine the Tálukdári records of the Táluka Kacheris at Borsad, Thásra, A'nand and Nadiád, and to meet Mr. Quin, the then Acting Collector, Broach, with a view to settle in person certain questions connected with the management and law suits of the Broach estates. Maps showing my tour are appended.

The Season.

19. The good season of 1897-98 was some relief to the agriculturists after a succession of six bad seasons from 1891-92 to 1896-97. The rain was on the whole timely, sufficient and well distributed. In Ahmedábád and Kaira the monsoon promised well in the commencement and was fairly good till August, when it ceased altogether for some time to the injury of rice. Later on, the heavy rain of September affected the quality of bájri in some places, but this was compensated by a greater outturn. The other crops were excellent though wheat, like bájri, suffered a little in quality by the rain in February; in this also the loss in quality was counterbalanced by the gain in quantity. The year would have proved very prosperous, had it not been for the low prices caused by the plague and its attendant evils. In Broach too the season was satisfactory. All the crops were excellent except that the quantity of wheat produced, though greater than that of the preceding year, was only sufficient for local consumption.

20. Rice-growing in Sánand and other tálukas is dependent on several heavy falls of rain at particular times, and the crop fails even though the rainfall is up to the average. Experience shows that rice cultivation is precarious and uncertain, and unless less profitable lands are converted into dry-crop land, the agriculturists will not be able to make up for the loss of rice crops which is of frequent occurrence. I propose to set an example by converting a few acres of rice into dry-crop land, if this year's rain is not sufficient for rice-growing in the Sánand Táluka.

Duties of the Talukda'ri Department.

21. The duties of this office are of a two-fold character and comprise (i) the management of the estates undertaken for the benefit of the Tálukdárs and, (ii) general, administrative, and judicial duties of an Imperial character unconnected with such management.

22. The managed estates fall under the following heads :—

(*a*) Estates managed under the Encumbered Estates Acts (VI of 1862 and XXI of 1881).

(*b*) Estates of minors in the three districts of Ahmedábád, Kaira and Broach.

(*c*) Estates managed under Sections 26—28 of Act VI of 1888.

(*d*) Estates attached under the Land Revenue Code for the security of Government revenue.

(*e*) Estates, mostly in Ahmedábád, managed on behalf of the Collector in execution of Civil Courts' decrees under the Civil Procedure Code.

23. The general administrative and judicial duties of an Imperial character are not less important than those above mentioned. They comprise :—

(*a*) revenue administration of 357 Tálukdári villages in the Ahmedábád District, sub-divided, as most of them are, among an infinity of shares, with rival interests;

(*b*) revision of Jama settlement of the Tálukdári villages;

(*c*) disposal of applications for loans under Section 31 of the Tálukdári Act; and

(*d*) partition of estates.

24. Miscellaneous work, such as the settlement of debts due by managed estates, the conduct of civil suits, the education of minors and the settlement of boundary disputes, occupy no inconsiderable part of my time and attention.

25. In addition to the duties enumerated above, the Tálukdári Settlement Officer acts as a personal adviser and helper of the land-owning classes of Gujarát.

26. The administration of the Department during 1897-98 in all these different branches is recorded in the succeeding pages.

27. The sub-joined table shows the total number and revenue of estates of all descriptions under management, and of the Tálukdári villages in Ahmedábád under revenue charge in the year under report :—

	Number.		Aggregate Revenue for collection.	
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
			Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedábád Tálukdárs under Act VI of 1862, Appendix I.	48	38	66,920	47,303
Ahmedábád Tálukdárs removed from Act VI of 1862, but continued under management, Appendix I A.	1	1		
Kaira Thákors under Act XXI of 1881, Appendix II.	24	24	47,280	49,418
Broach Thákors under Act XXI of 1881, Appendix III.	3	2	10,018	8,651
Minors' estates under Guardians and Wards Act, VIII of 1890	30	34	1,73,458	1,93,745
Estates managed by agreement under Act VI of 1888	44	41	2,03,264	2,58,851
Estates managed under attachment for default, &c., Section 144, Land Revenue Code ...	18	16	1,07,198	96,556
Estates—				
(*a*) Managed under Section 320 of Civil Procedure Code	331	297	1,08,658	1,01,566
(*b*) Under process of sale	31	21	...	...
Estates managed under Section 504 of Civil Procedure Code	7	5	11,834	11,971
Total ...	537	479	7,28,630	7,68,061
Amount realized by sale under decrees ...	...	...	...	...
Tálukdári villages under revenue charge ...	...	...	4,02,892	4,00,478

Encumbered Estates in Ahmedabad.

28. There were 38 estates under management, under Act VI of 1862 at the end of 1896-97. During the year two were released from the operation of the Act, leaving 36 Estates under management at the end of the year under report.

29. There was only one estate remaining under the control of this Department at the end of 1896-97, owing to debts due to Government though released from management under the Act. It has continued under my management during the year under report.

30. Of the 37 estates at present under management as shown in Appendices I and I A—

16 are managed directly by this office ;
20 are managed by the Tálukdárs under the supervision of this office ; and
1 is managed by creditors under special arrangement.

37

31. The financial position of all the encumbered estates in Ahmedábád is shown in Appendices I and I A. An abstract of these statements is contained in Appendix IV. This shows that Rs. 4,250 were paid to private creditors and

Rs. 15,429 to Government, and that a sum of Rs. 1,72,576 still remains unpaid. Of this amount Rs. 27,503 are due to private creditors and Rs. 1,45,073 to Government.

	1896-97.	1897-98.
Total debt outstanding at the commencement of the year ...	2,12,593	1,84,626
Added during the year ...	1,770	...
	2,14,363	184,626
Paid during the year—		
Towards reduction of debt ...	10,290	12,050
Do. interest on loans ...	6,116	7,629
	16,406	19,679
Deduct—		
Amount written off	19,417	...
	1,84,626	1,72,576

32. The payments made on account of debt settlement during the year under report and the preceding year are shown in the marginal table. The average payment during the year is 10·6 per cent. of the total sum due at the beginning of the year against 7·7 in the last year, the percentage of debt reduced being 6·5 against 4·6.

33. The general result of the year's management, though it compares favourably with that of the last year, calls for explanation in respect to certain individual estates which were given large advances disproportionate to their revenues. I have inserted a new column in Appendix I to show the percentage of total debts paid by each estate up to the end of July 1898. It shows at a glance that of the 32 estates which received advances from Government under Act VI of 1862, two estates were released during the year, owing to the liquidation of debts, 24 estates, including Makhiáv, which in consequence of the termination of law-suits will be able to pay at least Rs. 4,000 every year towards the liquidation of the large advance, have made satisfactory progress towards discharging the debts due to Government, and 6 estates (Nos. 3, 8, 10, 13, 14 and 15) have falsified the estimates made at the time of making advances. The case of Bagad (No. 3) is extremely bad ; the debt due at the end of the last year has exceeded the amount originally advanced by Rs. 407.

34. As regards these bad cases, I beg to quote below Mr. Pestanji's explanation given in the case of Bela in 1888, which applies more or less to all these cases in which the estimates of receipts have been found to be inaccurate and defective :—

"Before bringing this (Bela) estate under the Act, careful enquiries were made through the Mámlatdár of Dhandhuka to ascertain the correctness of the figures given by the applicants. But it now appears that owing probably to the inherent difficulty of finding the truth beforehand in such cases, the result of the enquiries was fallacious. This result showed that the assets would suffice to discharge the debt within a reasonable period. In my report (No. 157 of 14th April 1887) on this case, I gave the probable annual income of the estate at Rs. 2,400, but one year's actual management has shown it to be Rs. 970." Paragraph 23 of the Annual Report for 1887-88, No. 405, dated 1st August 1888.

35. Experience shows that the actual receipts of the six estates fall very short of the amount which becomes due every year, and I have commenced enquiries to ascertain whether it is expedient in the interest of the debtors to recover the Government advance by sale of the debtors' estates in the worst cases. Estates Nos. 33 to 38, which owe debts to private creditors have on the whole appreciably reduced their liabilities.

Encumbered Estates in Kaira.

36. At the end of the last year there were 24 estates under management. No estate was released during the year, and the number under management therefore remains the same as in the previous year.

37. Appendix II shows the financial position of each of the 24 estates. An abstract of it is given in Statement IV, from which it will be seen that Rs. 69 were paid to private creditors and Rs. 17,400 to Government, and that a sum of Rs. 97,371 remains unpaid. Of this amount Rs. 4,863 are due to private creditors and Rs. 92,508 to Government. The small payment to private creditors is due to the fact that the Government claim has priority over that of private creditors inasmuch as the latter hold property in mortgage.

38. The payments made on account of debt settlement during the year under report and the preceding year are shown in the marginal table. The average payment for the year under report is 16·0 per cent. of the amount due at the beginning of the year, and the percentage of reduction of debt is 11·3 per cent. The corresponding figures of last year were 9·7 and 5·1 respectively. The year's management compares favourably with that of last year; all the estates have made satisfactory progress in making payments towards the reduction of Government advances, as will be seen from column 10 of Appendix II.

	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Rs.	Rs.
Total debt outstanding at the commencement of the year ...	1,15,736	1,09,834
Added during the year... ...	...	...
	1,15,736	1,09,834
Paid during the year—		
Towards the reduction of debt...	5,902	12,463
Towards interest on loans ...	5,385	5,006
	11,287	17,469
Balance ...	1,09,834	97,371

Encumbered Estates in Broach.

39. There were two estates under management at the end of the last year. No estate was released during the year. The financial position of each of the estates is given in Appendix III, and Appendix IV contains an abstract showing the payment of Rs. 1,079 to private creditors during the year. No debt was due to Government, the whole having been paid off during the previous year.

40. The payment made on account of the debt settlement during the year compared with that of the previous year is shown in the marginal table. The average payment for the year under report is 8·1 per cent., the percentage of reduction being also the same. The corresponding figures of the last year were 23·6 and 23·3 respectively. The year's percentage is necessarily low as the large estate of Khandáli was released last year on the liquidation of its debts. *Jhanor* will not be able to pay its private creditors till the amount decreed to one of its sharers in the Toda Girás suit is paid off. The amount remaining unpaid is nearly Rs. 3,400, while the surplus revenue amounts to nearly Rs. 1,200. The Toda Girás debt will therefore be liquidated in three years. *Magnád* has made fair progress towards the reduction of its debt due to private creditors. Rs. 1,079 were paid during the year and Rs. 355 which could not be paid before the close of the year owing to the absence of the creditors will be paid in the course of this month.

	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Rs.	Rs.
Total debt outstanding at the commencement of the year ...	17,467	13,386
Paid during the year—		
Towards the reduction of debt	4,081	1,079
Towards interest on loans ...	46	...
Balance ...	13,386	12,307

Minors' Estates.

41. There were 46 minors at the beginning of the year under report: 3 were added, 1 released, making a net total of 48 minors, holding 34 estates, at the close of the year. Of the eight minors referred to in paragraph 33 of the last year's report, one was released and the others continued under the charge of this Department as it appeared that they had not attained the age of 21 years.

42. Of the 48 minors, 40 are in Ahmedábád, 3 in Kaira and 5 in Broach. Arranged according to race 34 are Hindus and 14 Musalmáns. Of the 34 Hindus 21 are Rajputs, 7 Koli Thákardás, 2 Kanbis and of the Chárans, Káthis, Vániás and Bráhmans one each. The income of the minors varies from Rs. 63 to Rs. 52,246. The income of 15 estates is below Rs. 1,000, of 10, below Rs. 5,000, of 2, below Rs. 10,000, of 3, below Rs. 20,000, and of 4, above Rs. 20,000. As regards their financial position 16 estates are unencumbered and 18, particularly the smaller ones, are in debt.

Estates.	Balance.	Estates.	Balance.
	Rs.		Rs.
1 Gángad ...	4,508	6 Dholka ..	3,298
2 Kervádа ...	1,26,126	7 Ahmedabad Sayad ...	3,953
3 Jhanor ..	1,44,655	8 Dákor ...	13,226
4 Mátar ...	47,435	9 Nadiád ...	34,683
5 Rojka ...	6,117	10 Návda ...	11,114

43. The ten estates marginally noted are important, and except Gángad and Dákor, they are entirely unencumbered. They are amongst the most prosperous of the estates under the control of this Department, and have large savings invested in landed property and Government Paper.

44. In paragraphs 37—54 of my last year's report (reviewed in paragraph 5 of the Commissioner's No. 3793, dated 4th September 1897) I have detailed the circumstances under which the chief estates came under the management of this Department, and it is therefore unnecessary to repeat them here. Of the three estates added during the year, **Ga'ngad** is large and important and requires special mention on account of its past history and peculiar embarrassments. This history shows how a Rajput Tálukdár's family can be ruined by the weakness of the Thákor, the intrigues of the Kárbháris, the quarrels among the children of the family and the mischievous and expensive litigation initiated by interested persons. It affords at the same time an instance of how the Tálukdári Department can save an estate from ruin and restore it to its former position. All the trouble ended during the year under report; under the sanction accorded in Government Resolution No. $\frac{1252}{16\ \text{confl.}}$, dated 18th February 1898, the estate has been saved from ruin, and it will be handed over unencumbered to the minor Thákor on attaining his majority.

45. **Ga'ngad** is a large estate consisting of eleven villages in the Dholka Táluka; it yielded a gross revenue of nearly Rs. 55,000 under the Bhágbatái system in good years. It was brought under Act VI of 1862 in the year 1863, and on the liquidation of its debts, was restored to the Thákor Gagubha in 1879-80. Soon after the restoration of the estate to the Thákor, quarrels arose in the family which lasted for nearly 16 years, resulting in the ruin of the estate. Gagubha had three wives, Keshába, Kuverba and Májirájba. By Keshába he had one son named Bháisáheb. Kuverba also bore him one son named Nánbha, while Májiráj, the youngest, was childless. Bháisáheb, the eldest son, was heir-apparent under the rules of primogeniture by which the estate is governed, but the father and son were not on good terms, and Gagubha, who was blind and weak-minded, was under the influence of his two favourite wives Kuverba and Májirájba and the newly appointed Kárbhári Maganlál Bháishankar.

46. Bháisáheb died on 31st December 1883 in the lifetime of his father Gagubha, leaving two widows Báluba and Bájirájba, and a daughter named Jijirájba who is now 16 years old. About two months before the death of Bháisáheb, Báluba left Gángad and remained at her father's house in Vávdi, where she gave birth to a son on the 1st January 1884 or the next day after Bháisáheb's death. This son is named Juvánsing who was once recognised as his heir by Gagubha by his will dated the 6th December 1884, and other correspondence with the Collector of Ahmedábád. Gagubha also appointed his two favourite wives and his Kárbhári Maganlal as trustees to administer the estate during Juvánsing's minority after his death. Later on, however, the blind and infirm Gagubha was persuaded by his wife Kuverba into disowning Juvánsing and acknowledging her own son Nánbha as his heir. For the effectual carrying out of this scheme poor Gagubha was also led into applying to the Civil Court for a declaration of the right of Nánbha to succeed to the estate in preference to Juvánsing who was to be formally declared spurious. Gagubha sued the minor Juvánsing through his next friend on the 22nd December 1885, but the suit was withdrawn on the 25th March 1886 through some friendly intervention.

47. Gagubha died on 13th January 1887, leaving large debts and his affairs in inextricable confusion. Two days before his death, his intriguing Kárbháris and some influential relations of Nánbha got him to make a will declaring Nánbha as his legitimate heir and appointing the Thákor of Adesar,

the father-in-law of Nánbha, and the Thákor of Vala, the maternal uncle of Nánbha, as trustees to administer the estate during Nánbha's minority. The will was registered on 11th January 1887. Nánbha's party tried to take charge of the estate on Gagubha's death on the strength of the will, but they failed in their object. The Collector attached the estate under Section 144 of the Land Revenue Code and subsequently managed it under Section 9 of Regulation VIII of 1827 under the District Judge's order pending the determination of the question of succession.

48. A few months after Gagubha's death, the minor Juvánsing, through his guardian, filed a suit on the 11th July 1887, to obtain a declaration of his right to the Gángad estate as the eldest surviving heir of Gagubha. The defendant Nánbha raised the preliminary contention of the plaint being insufficiently stamped, but that question was decided against him both by the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court and the High Court, to which it went up on appeal. The suit was, however, returned for disposal on its merits and after some evidence had been gone through, Nánbha died on 5th April 1890. After the death of Nánbha some five collaterals asserted their claims and the Court permitted them to defend the suit in place of Nánbha. The minor Juvánsing appealed to the High Court against this order, but unsuccessfully. The papers were returned to the lower Court in July 1893 for further enquiry. One of the defendants then raised the question that, as the Collector was a defendant in his capacity of guardian of a minor defendant, the First Class Subordinate Judge of Ahmedábád had no jurisdiction. The papers were, therefore, sent to the District Judge's Court in September 1893, where however for some reason or other no progress was made until after the passing of Bombay Act I of 1896 which authorized Subordinate Judges to deal with such cases. The District Judge returned the case to the 1st Class Subordinate Judge for disposal after the passing of that Act.

49. The hearing of this long protracted but important case commenced in right earnest before Ráo Báhádur Lálshankar Umiáshankar, the First Class Subordinate Judge of Ahmedábád, and within a year of its commencement he gave his decision in favour of the minor Juvánsing. Appeals made to the High Court were also expeditiously disposed of in favour of the minor. Thus within eighteen months an important suit, the final disposal of which had been delayed for ten years, came to an end, and this Department was enabled to take up the work of rescuing the estate from ruin and embarrassment. While the succession suit was going on, the estate and the members of the family involved themselves in several other suits also, which it is unnecessary to dwell upon here. Suffice it to say that these suits gave rise to endless perjury, forgery, fraud, corruption and false evidence which completed the ruin of the estate.

50. As mentioned above, Gagubha died leaving a large debt behind him, and the task of extricating the estate from its embarrassed condition was by no means easy. Nánbha and Juvánsing, the latter through his guardian, admitted certain liabilities and by collusion allowed decrees to be passed against the Gángad estate. I need not state here the details connected with these objectionable and disgraceful transactions. Suffice it to say that we found the Gángad estate indebted at the beginning of the last year to the extent of Rs. 2,68,175, of which Rs. 1,62,699 were secured and Rs. 1,05,476 unsecured.

51. Mr. Quin in 1892 submitted a scheme for the liquidation of the heavy debts which at that time stood as shown in the margin. He had obtained the consent of some of the creditors to a reduction of the amount of their claims by which the total debt dwindled down from Rs. 2,46,775 to Rs. 2,24,873, or a decrease of Rs. 21,902. It was proposed that the total debt of Rs. 2,24,873 should be paid off partly by the permanent sale of certain *vántás* yielding an annual revenue of Rs. 4,600, and partly by obtaining a loan of Rs. 1,20,000 from the Thákor Sáheb of Gondal at the rate of six per cent. per annum. Government in their Resolution No. 4332 of 20th May 1892 sanctioned the proposal made by Mr. Quin. It was, however, discovered that one of the largest *vántás* could not be sold as it formed part of the landed property mortgaged as security for the loan of

Secured debts ...	Rs. 1,37,400
Unsecured debts ...	„ 1,09,375
Total ...	Rs. 2,46,775

Rs. 1,07,000. It was therefore proposed that a loan of Rs. 1,30,000 should be raised from the Thákor Sáheb of Gondal on the security of all the lands and villages except the Bávla *vánta* which was proposed to be sold to pay off the unsecured debt for which decrees had been obtained. This scheme fell through owing to the refusal of the Gondal Darbár to advance the loan, and the non-appearance of a purchaser for the Bávla *vánta*. If the proposals involved in the final scheme had been carried out in their entirety, even at the permanent sacrifice of the revenue of Rs. 4,600 which the *vántás* yielded, the debts would have been discharged in not less than 21 years.

52. The matter remained in *status quo* up to October last when on the termination of the suits, I took up the question of the settlement of the large debts which increased every year owing to the surplus revenue available for payment to the creditors falling short even of the amount of interest payable on the whole debt. The liability to pay the secured debts was undisputed, but as regards the unsecured debts it was contended that the Gángad estate was governed by the rules of primogeniture and that the estate was not liable for the unsecured debts after the death of Gagubha, who had only a life interest in it. Many of the unsecured debts were no doubt contracted on inadequate consideration, and though a great deal of fraud and speculation were apparent in many of these transactions, it was very difficult to prove the *malâ fides* of these claims, and the estate could not therefore be absolved from liability to discharge these debts.

53. Again it was very doubtful whether the contentions of this Department would be held valid by the Civil Courts. The bonds and receipts for the unsecured debts were passed by the late Thákor Gagubha and decrees were obtained thereon before the passing of Act VI of 1888, the decrees were dealt with under Section 320 of the Civil Procedure Code, and orders were passed by Mr. Pestanji Jehángir a month before the Act came into force to pay off the debts from the surplus revenue of the villages which had not been mortgaged, and above all, payments were made to the decree-holders of unsecured debts till 1896 under Mr. Pestanji's orders.

54. Under these circumstances it was not thought advisable to risk the uncertainty of law and the heavy expenses of litigation. The safer course was to effect some sort of compromise with the creditors, and with this object in view I called some of them, and explaining to them their real position induced them to a reasonable settlement. The result of the negotiations was a very large reduction in the amount of the secured and unsecured debts as shown in the margin. The total debt was reduced from Rs. 2,68,175 to Rs. 1,57,000 or a decrease of Rs. 1,11,175 or Rs. 67,873 less than the amount proposed to be paid in 1892. The suit filed by Maganlál Bháishankar in the District Judge's Court for Rs. 46,200 has also been compromised for Rs. 10,000 including costs.

	Amount claimed.	Amount settled.
	Rs.	Rs.
Secured debts... ...	1,62,699	1,00,000
Unsecured debts ...	1,05,476	57,000
Total ...	2,68,175	1,57,000

55. Under the new settlement Rs. 1,67,000 had to be paid to the creditors of the Gángad estate. Of this sum Rs. 50,000 have been paid up to date, Rs. 30,000 being the surplus revenue of the estate, and Rs. 20,000 borrowed from the Thakor of Jhanor at the rate of six per cent. I have already arranged to raise loans at six per cent. interest to pay off the remaining Rs. 1,17,000. The loans of Rs. 1,37,000 will, if my estimates are not disturbed by unforeseen circumstances, be paid with interest within a period of twelve years, without the loss of permanent revenue derivable from the *vántás*. Under the *bighoti* system the revenue of the estate amounts to Rs. 49,000, while the expenditure comes to Rs. 30,000 including the payment of Government Jama and Local Funds, leaving a balance of Rs. 19,000. After providing for the maintenance and education of the minor Juvánsing, a sum of Rs. 16,000 will be available every year for the liquidation of a debt of Rs. 1,37,000.

56. The gross income of the estate during the year under report was Rs. 48,778 against Rs. 46,988 in 1896-97. The result of the introduction of the

bighoti, acreage system, into the villages of the Gángad estate will be as satisfactory as we expect in three or four years, if the seasons are favourable. Most of the intelligent cultivators appreciate the advantages of fixed land revenue, and waste lands are being gradually taken up for cultivation at the survey rates. The Shiál-Bávli boundary dispute has terminated, Government having declined to reconsider the orders already passed in the case.

57. **Kervada.**—This estate consists chiefly of *vánta* lands in the Broach District. It came under the management of this Department in September 1896. It is in a very prosperous condition. Its opening balance was Rs. 99,074; its income Rs. 52,246; its expenditure Rs. 25,194; and its balance Rs. 1,26,126 inclusive of Government Paper of the value of Rs. 45,000, of Rs. 60,188 invested in landed property and of Rs. 20,938 in cash. The minor Dulábáwa *alias* Bhásáheb is at present aged 17 years. He attends the Rájkumár College at Rájkot and is intelligent and well behaved.

58. **Jhanor.**—This estate belongs to Jitsingji Bháratsingji of Jhanor. It came under the management of this Department in August 1887 and is in a very prosperous condition. Its opening balance was Rs. 28,332; its income Rs. 21,896; its expenditure Rs. 13,568 and its closing balance Rs. 36,660, of which Rs. 20,000 were invested in landed property during the year under report. Besides the cash balance of Rs. 14,660, it has to its credit Rs. 2,000 in Government Paper and Rs. 1,27,995 invested in landed property. The chief item of revenue is the Toda Girás allowance of Rs. 7,000 received annually from the Olpád Treasury in the Surat District. The minor Jitsingji, who will soon attain his majority, has been associated with the management of his estate.

59. **Matar.**—This estate belongs to Chandrasingji Himatsingji, and it came under the management of this Department in January 1882. It is in a prosperous condition and has to its credit Rs. 17,000 in Government paper, Rs. 15,000 invested in landed property and Rs. 15,435 in cash, in all Rs. 47,435. Its opening balance was Rs. 24,846, its income Rs. 17,939; its expenditure Rs. 10,350, and its closing balance Rs. 32,435 inclusive of Rs. 17,000 invested in Government Paper. The suit brought by some of the collaterals of the late Thákor contesting the genuineness of the minor was decided by the F. P. Judge of Broach in favour of the minor in November last. An appeal has been made to the High Court against the decision of Mr. Fawcett. The litigation in the Assistant Judge's Court alone cost nearly Rs. 15,000 to the minor. I met Mr. Quin, the then Acting Collector of Broach in May last, and settled the heavy claims put forward by the Vakils engaged on behalf of the Collector and the minor.

60. **Rojka.**—The estate of Gagubha Dipsingji of Rojka in Dhandhuka came under the management of this Department in 1880 in a very embarrassed condition, with a debt of Rs. 50,000. The whole debt has been paid off and it has now to its credit Rs. 6,417. Its opening balance was Rs. 6,391, its income Rs. 6,989; its expenditure Rs. 6,963 and its closing balance Rs. 6,417, inclusive of Rs. 3,000 invested in Government Paper. The minor has been associated with the management of his estate and is doing well.

61. **Dholka.**—This estate, consisting of 4 villages, belongs to minor Dadasáheb Báwásáheb, son of Báwásáheb Sardár Mahomed, one of the Kasbáti Tálukdárs of Dholka. It came under the management of this Department in 1892, with a debt of Rs. 6,000. Its opening balance was Rs. 8,145, its income Rs. 11,455; its expenditure Rs. 16,302, including the sum of Rs. 2,600 paid to the creditor, and its closing balance Rs. 3,298. Of the balance, Rs. 400 have been paid in this month to the creditor and the estate is now free from all liabilities. The minor attends the Anglo-Vernacular school at Ahmedábád.

62. **The Ahmedabad Sayad.**—The minor Sayad Mahomed Sáheb Báwámia is the son of the late Sayad Báwámia, a member of one of the well-known Mahomedan families in Gujarát and a spiritual preceptor of the Nawáb of Junágadh. The estate consists of four alienated villages in Junágadh which are managed by the Junagadh Darbár on behalf of the minor, and the village of Vasodra and some houses in the Ahmedábád District, which are under the management of this Department. Its opening balance was Rs. 1,975; its

income Rs. 4,040; its expenditure Rs. 2,062 and its closing balance Rs. 3,953. The minor resides in Ahmedábád and receives such education as is needed to maintain his position as a spiritual preceptor of the Nawáb's family. The claim put forward by the two sisters of the minor to a share in the property according to Mahomedan Law is being enquired into by this Department with a view to an amicable settlement.

63. **Da'kor**.—The Dákor estate belongs to minor Gopalráo Manohar, by caste a Deshasth Bráhman. He is the Inámdár of Dákor and Kanjri in Kaira and the hereditary manager of the celebrated temple of Dákor. The estate came under the management of this Department in 1894. Its opening balance was Rs. 11,890; its income Rs. 28,215 (Sansthán Rs. 21,531 and private Rs. 6,684); its expenditure Rs. 26,879 and its closing balance Rs. 13,226. A large portion, nearly Rs. 17,000, is spent in paying the Dákor temple charges according to the decision of the High Court. Its debts amount in all to Rs. 78,494 (Sansthán Rs. 22,053 and private Rs. 56,441). The Shevak's appeal to the Privy Council against the decision of the High Court in favour of the inámdár and manager is still pending. The rules framed by the District Court for the management of the temple have not yet been finally approved. The estate is in an extremely embarrassed condition owing to prolonged and expensive litigation, and the reckless and improvident conduct of the late inámdár. It is not possible to prepare a scheme for the liquidation of the debts until the final termination of the litigation.

64. Disputes between the inámdár and the municipality have been settled, and rules for the maintenance and preservation of the Gomti Tank are under the consideration of the Collector of Kaira. The importance of Dákor as a place of pilgrimage in Gujarát is so great that strict supervision over sanitation and other similar matters is needed on the part of the municipality and the inámdar. The open spaces in Dákor which do not vest in the municipality or belong to private persons are the property of the inamdar and disputes in connection with these spots frequently arise between the municipality and the inámdár, resulting in unnecessary and expensive litigation. Arrangements are being made to determine what open spaces useful to the public can be handed over to the municipality on the conditions set forth in the Commissioner's letter quoted in Government Resolution No. 465, dated 20th January 1898. The minor attends the Private High School at Ahmedábád, and is favourably reported on.

65. **Nadia'd**.—This estate belongs to minors Kishordás and Kalidás, sons of the late Vághjibhái Sámalbhái, one of the most influential and respectable Kanbi Pátidárs of Nadiád. The estate, which consists of lands in twenty villages of the Nadiád, A'nand and Mátar tálukás of the Kaira District, came under the management of this Department in September of 1890. Its opening balance was Rs. 16,444; its income Rs. 6,476; its expenditure Rs. 3,287 and its closing balance Rs. 19,633, inclusive of Rs. 12,000 invested in Government Paper. It has to its credit Rs. 15,050 invested in landed property, Rs. 12,000 in Government Paper and Rs. 7,633 in cash, in all Rs. 34,683. The conduct of the eldest boy, Kishordás, and his mother Surajba, has shown some improvement this year.

66. **Na'vda**.—This estate consists of lands in several Tálukdári villages of Dhandhuka and of money claims on land and decrees. It belongs to minor Mohan Nathu, the son of a wealthy Vánia of Návda. It came under the management of this Department in 1894. Its opening balance was Rs. 10,101; its income Rs. 3,958; its expenditure Rs. 2,945, and its closing balance Rs. 11,114 inclusive of Rs. 4,400 invested in Government Paper. The minor has been associated with the management of his estate and is doing remarkably well.

67. The other small flourishing estates are those of Bápumia of Vanthal and Deva Rám of Vejalka with balances of Rs. 5,351 and Rs. 2,713 respectively.

68. Appendix V shows that taking together all the minors' estates under the charge of this office, the total realizations during the year under report

amounted to Rs. 1,69,376 as against Rs. 1,53,408 in 1896-97. Including the balances in hand at the commencement of the year, the figures are Rs. 3,94,149 and Rs. 3,61,251. The total amount of Government securities up to date is Rs. 83,400. Rs. 2,18,233 have been invested in landed property and there is a cash balance of Rs. 1,06,692.

69. The Government of India views with disfavour the policy of investing surplus balances in Government securities on the ground that 'the possession of a large cash balance is not unlikely to lead a young land-owner into extravagance and eventually to his ruin.'—(Government Resolution No. 477, dated 22nd January 1892.) It therefore specifies several ways in which minors' surplus balances may be legally and profitably invested. Two of these are suited for estates of the description this Department has to deal with. These are productive expenditure on the estates themselves such as the construction of *bandhs*, embankments, clearance of waste land and advances to cultivators and investments in buying additional lands. Special attention is paid to the subject of investment. Lands fit for purchase in the fertile districts are rarely to be found, and the surplus balances of the prosperous estates are invested in mortgages on landed property of Tálukdári estates. The security is always perfectly good. The land mortgaged is managed by this Department and the transaction is advantageous to both parties. The minor gets interest at a rate higher than the security rate of 3½ per cent., while the Tálukdár obtains loans at a rate lower than that which he is required to pay to a Vánia money-lender. This system has worked well, the investments in mortgage on land being Rs. 2,18,233 at the end of the year. It is under contemplation to convert the security investment of Kervádá and Mátar into investments on mortgages of lands.

Estates under Sections 320 and 504 of the Civil Procedure Code.

70. The number of estates under management under Section 320 of the Civil Procedure Code at the beginning of the year under report was 331 against 299 at the beginning of 1896-97. During the year 49 estates were released from management and 15 new ones came under the control of this office, giving a total of 297.

71. At the close of the last year there were five estates under attachment under Section 504 of the Civil Procedure Code. No estate was released and no fresh one came under management during the year.

72. The amount of the debts due on the decrees transferred under Section 320 of the Civil Procedure Code remaining unpaid at the end of the year was Rs. 6,49,888 against Rs. 6,37,366 in the last year, while the amount of the claims recorded under Section 322A remaining unpaid at the end of the year was Rs. 1,46,985. The total of these items comes to Rs. 7,96,873 as shown in the margin. The figures given in paragraph 58 of the last report represent the amount of the decretal debts only and cannot therefore be compared with this year's figures which include the amount of the claims recorded under Section 322A of the Civil Procedure Code.

	Rs.
Viramgám ...	2,10,023
Dhandhuka ...	4,93,524
Dholka	81,405
Parántij... ...	2,625
Gogha	7,052
Sánand	1,004
Godhra	1,240
Total	7,96,873

73. Out of the total amount of Rs. 2,10,023 due in the Viramgám Táluka Rs. 1,42,835 are due by the five estates of Bhankoda, Sadátpura, Chhaniár, Gunjála and Bhagápura, all of which were managed under Act VI of 1862 and released unencumbered after the debts were paid off. Of the total debt not one-fourth is a legitimate debt. After the release of these estates, family quarrels and share disputes arose, resulting in expensive litigation. The Tálukdárs soon fell into the meshes of astute money-lenders, notably Girdhar Hargovan and Lalu Jagjivan, who have profited immensely by these internal disputes and the simple-mindedness of the Tálukdárs. Most of the Thákardás got their shares recognized by means of collusive decrees obtained with their consent by these creditors. The recognition of their shares was all that the Thákardás considered sufficient and they could not and would not see that they were cutting the

ground from under their own feet. They saw their folly when the shares were attached in pursuance of these collusive decrees.

74. The extent of this discreditable transaction on the part of the above-named two notorious money-lenders may be gauged from the fact that between them they hold collusively obtained decrees amounting to nearly Rs. 1,75,000. Fictitious debts increased by the stupidity, simplicity and ignorance of the Thákardás received the sanction of law inasmuch as the claims were settled by private arbitration and the awards were registered in the Civil Courts. The detection of such bogus transactions by a judicial enquiry was thus impossible. These awards received the force of law and *darkhásts* for the execution of the decrees have been received. The liabilities are so heavy that the poor Thákardás will not be able to free themselves for years to come, and unless steps are taken to settle the claims by private arrangement with the creditors, the Thákardás will be reduced to the condition of mere day-labourers. As the Thákarda landholders are a very rapidly increasing class of people, the small rent derived from their estates is insufficient to support them and to pay the State dues which have in many cases increased fifty per cent. under the revision settlement. I try to lease out their lands to themselves as far as possible on somewhat favourable terms, so that they may get a livelihood out of it.

75. The estate of **Bhankoda** comprising eleven and-a-half villages has lately been placed under the management of this Department under Section 28 of Act VI of 1888. There is an alienated village in addition to these, half of which is owned by the Pátdi Darbár. The Pátdi Darbár manages the village itself and pays annually Rs. 2,000 to the Thákardás. The Thákardás dispute the exclusive right of the Pátdi Darbár to manage the village and urge that their portion may be demarcated and made over to this Department as their other villages. It is obviously impossible to effect any improvement at once in an estate so heavily indebted and with so many disputes regarding partition and right of management. In order, however, to effect as much as possible, in the interets of the Thákardás, I am considering whether the sale of half the village to the Pátdi Darbár will not afford some relief to the Thákardás, and whether the Darbár will not consent to the purchase of half the village at a reasonable price. I have conferred with the Darbár on the subject, and am in hopes of being able soon to settle the matter advantageously to the Thákardás who seem anxious to complete the arrangement as soon as possible. The Darbár has offered Rs. 80,000 which represent 40 times the capital value of the revenue of the village, while the market rate for the purchase of alienated lands varies from 25 to 30 times the annual revenue. I am settling the amount of the Bhankoda debts, and when the arrangements are finally completed, the Thákardás will be able to share the profits of their estates, which in good season amount to nearly Rs. 20,000 after paying State dues.

76. **Sadá'tpura.**—The Tálukdárs have placed this estate in charge of this Department under Section 28 of the Tálukdári Act. In my last Annual Report I had to remark that this estate was hopelessly involved. That remark holds good this year also. The debts amount to nearly Rs. 1,63,000, while the annual amount available for payment is only Rs. 5,000, which is barely sufficient even to pay interest on the sum due. Arrangements are being made to settle the claims of the creditors of Sadátpura for Rs. 45,000. These arrangements, if successful, will reduce the debt by Rs. 1,23,000 and, as far as I can see, the *Puláchhut* system is the only means of averting ruin.

77. The *Puláchhut* system means a kind of usufructory mortgage under which the estate is handed over to the judgment-creditor for a stipulated period, at the expiry of which it goes back to the judgment-debtor free from all encumbrances. As this system appears most advantageous and effective, I propose applying it all round. I am at present trying to compound with creditors reducing thereby the amounts decreed by 40 or 50 per cent. The creditors are of course generally loth to make reductions in the amounts recoverable by them, but when matters are clearly explained to them, they see at once that at the present rate of yearly payments their debts cannot be wholly paid up, and that the *Puláchhut* system is the best. Under the *Puláchhut* system the Chuvál estates can be extricated from embarrassments within ten or twelve years.

78. No immediate solution of the cases of Chhania'r and Gunja'la presents itself. The *Puláchhut* system, if applied, might perhaps prove advantageous, but it is doubtful whether the creditors will consent to that mode of settlement. The estate of Bhagápura is in a fair way towards the liquidation of its debts and no special means are needed in its behalf. The cases of other petty estates in Viramgám do not call for any special remark.

79. In Dhandhuka the debts of Aniáli Bhimji, Advál, Bhadiad Dhárpipla, Rojka, Fedra, Nagadka Jália and Bávliari, amount to Rs. 2,05,552. The prospects of all these, except the last one, Bávaliári, are fairly good, the amount available for the liquidation of the debts amounting to Rs. 1,62,822, being Rs. 13,000 per annum. The case of Bávaliári is hopeless, the decretal debts being Rs. 42,730 and the balance available for payment to creditors being only Rs. 1,296.

80. Out of Rs. 81,405 in the Dholka Táluka, Rs. 47,109 represent the decretal amount due by the Gángad estate. The question of succession has at last been finally decided in favour of Juvánsing. As he is a minor, the estate is managed under the Guardians and Wards Act and arrangements have been made to clear off the debts attaching to the estate as stated in paragraph 55 above. The other item of Rs. 18,000 represents the debts of Bai Motiba of the Gángad Thákor's family, who owns certain lands as *jivái*. This debt was mainly incurred in the litigation undertaken by Motiba to establish the genuineness of her spurious son. No special measure is needed to pay off this debt which will cease on the death of Motiba and her lands will lapse to the estate for want of heir, the alleged son having been declared spurious by the High Court. The other Tálukas call for no special remark.

Miscellaneous Estates.

81. At the end of 1896-97 there were 44 estates under this head. Of these, one was released and six, the possession of which was never taken, have been omitted from the year's account. Government sanction to the management under Section 28 of Act VI of 1888 of 31 new estates was received during the year, but only four estates were taken under actual management: In the case of the other estates, management was taken over from 1st August 1898. The total number of estates under actual management was therefore 41 at the end of the year. Of these, 19 are in Ahmedábád, 13 in Kaira and 9 in Broach. Thirty-six of them are managed under Section 28 of Act VI of 1888, one is managed under Section 26 of the Act, one under Regulation VIII of 1827, and three are managed under private agreement and Court's orders. Of the 31 new estates with a gross revenue of Rs. 1,04,139, those noted in the margin are important.

	Rs.
Bhankoda ...	... 34,000
Sadátpura ...	... 8,000
Oran ...	... 8,000
Kherda ...	... 8,000
Vághpur ...	... 6,000
Ránia ...	... 4,000
Total	... 68,000

82. Ga'mph.—The large and important estate of Gámph, consisting of eight villages, deserves special mention. It came under the management of this Department in January 1896 with heavy debts which amounted to as much as Rs. 3,23,800 in October last, as shown in the margin. The two best villages were mortgaged to the Svámi Náráyan Maháráj for a sum of Rs. 2,60,000 on the condition that the mortgagee should recover and receive the whole revenue of the villages in lieu of interest on Rs. 2,60,000 till the principal amount was paid off. No payment was made by the Thákor towards the liquidation of the principal amount, the mortgagee realized interest at the rate of not less than nine per cent on an average, the conditions of the mortgage bond were very hard, and the two villages would have passed permanently in the possession of the Svámi Náráyan Maháráj, had it not been for the settlement sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 8435, dated 19th November 1897. My anticipations that after paying all expenses a surplus balance of Rs. 25,000 would annually remain available for the liquidation of the new debts were fully realized in the year under report.

	Rs.
I Secured debts due to Svámi Náráyan Maháráj...	... 2,60,000
II Unsecured debts.	48,400
III Debts on pledge of ornaments ..	15,400
Total	... 3,23,800

83. The debt due to the Svámi Náráyan Mahárâj was paid off and the mortgage redeemed. Of the total amount of Rs. 2,60,000 paid to the Mahárâj Rs. 2,50,000 were raised at an interest of five per cent. on the security of the two villages redeemed, and Rs. 10,000 were paid from the surplus balance of the estate. The liquidation of the Svámi Náráyan Mahárâj's debts not only secured the recovery of the two best villages, but also resulted in an increase of nearly Rs. 5,000 in the revenues of the estate after payment of interest at 5 per cent. on the amount of the new loan. As regards the unsecured debts which amount to Rs. 48,400, I hope to be able to settle them for a sum of Rs. 30,000, which I propose to pay out of the recovery of a debt of Rs. 32,000 due to the Thákor by a Kasbáti of Ránpur. The ornaments mortgaged to the Svámi Náráyan Mahárâj were valued at about Rs. 17,000 in the presence of the Thákor, while the debt amounts to Rs. 16,500, including interest. The Thákor agrees to sell most of the ornaments as they are of no immediate use to him and to apply the sale-proceeds to the payment of the debt. Arrangements are being made by the Thákor to sell the ornaments at a reasonable price. A debt of Rs. 2,50,000 will remain to be paid by degrees, and should nothing occur to upset my calculations the estate will be free from all liabilities within a period of 12 years.

84. **Chhasia'na** in the Dhandhúka Táluka has long been the subject of contention between two rival claimants. It belongs to the Jhála family of the Limdi house residing in Káthiávád, where the bulk of the family estate is situated. The dispute between the two claimants Umedsing Sángábhai and Prithising Devising, the former of whom is the registered Tálukdár, led to the village being put under the management of this Department under Section 26 of the Tálukdári Act. Litigation went on in the Agency Courts for a number of years regarding the shares in the Káthiávád estate. Prithising claimed a half share, while Umedsing claimed in the proportion of two to one. The Agency Courts decided in favour of Umedsing, and on appeal the decision was confirmed by the Government of Bombay. On the strength of this decision Umedsing demanded payment of the surplus balance of Chhasiána in the proportion of two to one. Prithising objected to this on the ground that the decision of the Agency Courts was not binding on this Department, and that the ordinary rule of succession did not apply to Chhasiána as the village was a purchased property not forming part of the family estate. As a result, a notice was served on Prithising, informing him that the balance would be paid in proportion of two to one according to the decision confirmed by the Government of Bombay, unless he sought relief in the Civil Court within three months from the date of the notice. Prithising has accordingly filed a suit to have his share defined, and pending its result the distribution of the balance has been kept over. The parties have however been informed that the undisputed portion of the balance can be paid to them.

85. **Cha'ndna** is in a bad way. During the last five years land assessed at Rs. 469 has thrown up by cultivators; the income has therefore been decreasing every year. This year nothing could be recovered on account of the debt due to Government by the Kasbáti. The income is not sufficient to pay the full *jama*. The land is washed away by the action of the river Vátrak and has become sandy.

86. The estate of **Sa'rod** in Broach is a large one. Its opening balance was Rs. 4,408, its income Rs. 25,338, its expenditure Rs. 24,136, including the payments made to creditors, and its closing balance Rs. 5,610. It has a debt of nearly Rs. 30,000, which is being paid off by yearly instalments. The Thákor has dismissed his old Kárbhári for misconduct and misappropriation of certain sums of money received from the treasury. He has sought the help of this Department to put his private matters right. At the request of the Thákor, the estate has been taken under the direct management of this Department, and every possible help is given to the Thákor to improve it.

General Administration of Ta'lukda'ri Villages in Ahmeda'ba'd.

87. There are 357 Tálukdári villages in Ahmedábád under the revenue charge of this office. Their *jama*, including Local Fund Cess (Rs. 34,567),

amounts to Rs. 4,00,478. The whole amount has been collected except Rs. 7,587 in Dhandhuka and Rs. 784 in Dholka.

88. The Dhandhuka arrears appertain to the village of Návda. As already reported in previous years the income of this village has not for many years been sufficient even to pay the jama. In 1896-97, after deducting the cost of collection, &c., and the amount of *chouth* payable to the Garásias, this village could show a net income of Rs. 2,946, which fell short of the *jama* by Rs. 4,640. This amount has been written off in accordance with your sanction No. 1401, dated 22nd April 1898. The net income of Rs. 2,946, instead of being paid into the treasury, has been adjusted in part payment of the sums due to the Tálukdárs of Návda under the orders passed in Government Resolution No. 6990 of 11th September 1895. In the year under report matters grew worse. The gross income was only Rs. 4,836 against Rs. 5,976 in the preceding year. This, after deducting the Garásias' *chouth* due for 1897-98 and former years and the expenses of management, &c., will leave a net income of Rs. 1,512 only for part payment of the jama due to Government, and Rs. 6,075 will eventually have to be written off.

89. The outstandings in Dholka, amounting to Rs. 784, consist of Rs. 200 due by the Chandisar *vánta*, and Rs. 500 and Rs. 84 due respectively by Gánol and Baroda. These estates have been under the management of this Department for the recovery of the Government *jama* for the last four years. The actual realizations fall short even of the jama payable by the estates. In the case of the Chandisar *vánta* a gentleman of Ahmedábád has applied to me to have the *vánta* leased to him for a period of ten years, offering to pay in full the Government demand on the *vánta* during his management. The matter is under consideration and will be disposed of after I am satisfied that it will prove profitable both to the Government and the estate.

90. The affairs at Aniáli Káthi described in paragraphs 75 and 76 of the last year's report are still in *status quo ante*. The long pending disputes between the Káthis and Sheth Tribhovandás Jádavji have not yet terminated. The Sheth was put on his trial with a number of his servants before the Sessions Court on a charge of abetment of murder, but was acquitted. The trial was not however without its effects. It has caused discouragement to the Sheth who now sees his inability to carry on the management and is seriously thinking of washing his hands of the village by selling it off. The sale of the village might improve matters if the purchaser sees the wisdom of conceding the reasonable claims of the Káthis.

District.	Amount collected from the villages in			Amount expended in the villages in		
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Ahmedábad .	31,286	31,827	34,567	11,374	16,631	18,422
			Percentage	36·4	52·2	53·3
Kaira ...	6,103	6,103	6,065	2,743	1,129	4,704
			Percentage	44·9	18·5	77·5

91. The collection and expenditure of Local Funds in the Tálukdári villages of the Ahmedábád and Kaira districts during the year are shown in Appendix VII and are contrasted in the marginal table with the figures for the preceding two years.

The increase of revenue in the Ahmedábád District is due to the introduction, in the Gogha, Dholka and Viramgám Tálukas, of the revision settlement under which the Local Fund Cess is levied on the survey assessment and not on the Government *jama* as before. Half the revenue was spent, as last year, in Ahmedábád on works of public utility. In Kaira over three-fourths of the revenue was expended on public works.

92. I would here beg to invite attention to the remarks made in paragraph 81 of my last report regarding the necessity of improving the village water-supply in the Ahmedábád District by building new wells and tanks and repairing existing ones. I would also invite attention to paragraph 82 of the same report, urging the necessity of making the villagers take interest in local works by entrusting them with the execution of smaller works and by respecting their reasonable wishes in matters of detail. As regards water-supply, it is satisfactory to note

that the expenditure on works of this nature in the Ahmedábád District is this year larger by about Rs. 1,950, *viz.*, an excess of Rs. 450 on tanks and Rs. 1,500 on wells.

93. Due attention was paid to the inspection of boundary marks in the Tálukdári villages. I personally examined a large number of marks in every village that I visited during my tour, and found that the work of inspection was on the whole satisfactorily done. The employment of some of the inspecting Kárkuns on plague work during the fair season interfered with the completion of the year's programme. Mr. Lely's instructions contained in paragraph 9 of his remarks on the last year's report that Mámlatdárs should keep an eye on boundary marks when visiting Tálukdári villages will, it is hoped, produce good results in future.

94. I visited the Mámlatdárs' Kacheris of Viramgám and Sánand in the Ahmedábád District, Borsad, Thásra, A'nand and Nadiád in Kaira and Broach in the Broach District. The work was on the whole satisfactorily done. I personally supervised the destruction of B papers in the A'nand Kacheri.

95. During the year under report proposals for the revision settlement of the *jama* of the Tálukdári villages of the Dhandhuka and Sánand Tálukas were submitted to Government, but their orders are still awaited. Proposals for the revision settlement of the two Mátar villages of the Uteliya estate will be submitted as soon as certain points regarding alienations and *vántás* are settled. The preparation of the Faisal Patraks of the Panch Mahál villages required for the purposes of the *jama* settlement has been delayed for want of information regarding the survey numbers and areas of recognized alienations in the Tálukdári villages. Jama proposals of these villages will be submitted as soon as the required information regarding alienations is received. The revised *jama* was levied for the first time in the Viramgám Táluka during the year under report. The whole amount has been collected without recourse being had to the attachment of any estate. As reported last year the Thákardás view the increase in the *jama* with considerable dissatisfaction. It is, however, hoped that this dissatisfaction will disappear as soon as the rent on Koli holdings is fixed and the large debts are considerably reduced.

96. As sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 9322 of 28th December 1897, the whole village of Thori Thámba has been leased to the Kasbáti on payment of Rs. 315 per annum. Notices to hand over possession of the other four villages on the 1st of August were served on the Kasbátis, and all the necessary arrangements were made to take over charge of these villages as directed in Government memorandum No. 3943 of 14th June 1898. In the meantime the Kasbátis filed suits against Government in the Court of the District Judge of Ahmedábád to establish their proprietary right to the villages in question and prayed for the grant of *ad interim* injunctions restraining Government from taking possession of the villages from the 1st of August. The District Judge having declined to grant the injunctions, the Kasbátis have appealed to the High Court. Notices have been received from that Court calling upon us to show cause why the injunctions should not be granted, and as advised by the Government Pleader of Bombay, proceedings to take possession of the villages have been stayed till the *rule nisi* is argued and disposed of. Partial remissions to the extent of Rs. 1,813 have been granted in the case of the Bhátha lands of Vatáman, Gánol and Rinza as sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 4457 of the 7th July 1898.

Education of Minors and Talukdars.

97. The minor Thákor of Kerváda attends the Rájkumár College at Rájkot, while the Thákor of Mátar the Wadhwán Tálukdári School; nine boys attend the local schools at Ahmedábád, residing as lodgers and boarders in the Jubilee Institute, and the others receive education in the village schools. It is gratifying to notice that the boys become quickly reconciled to their new mode of life and that residence in far away places for pursuing their studies is no longer distasteful to them and a cause for anxiety to their people. The improvement both mental and physical in these minors is most marked, and their progress, especially of the younger boys, is all that can be desired.

98. Many of the Tálukdárs of Gujarát have not the means of pursuing their studies and no wonder that they lag behind in the struggle for life. The same sort of education is not suited to all the Tálukdárs alike, and it is necessary therefore to divide them into classes and to provide for each class the education best suited to it. I would for this purpose divide the Tálukdárs into three classes as under :—

I.—Heirs to large and solvent estates which are governed by the rules of primogeniture.

II.—Sons of middle class Tálukdárs who on attaining their majority can afford to live on the income of their estates like cadets of well-to-do land-holders.

III.—Sons of respectable Tálukdárs and Bháyáts who, owing to the divisibility of their estates, limited income and such other causes, must earn their own bread after proper educational equipment.

99. As regards the Tálukdár boys falling under Classes I and II, the Rájkumár College at Rájkot and the Grásia School at Wadhwán, where greater attention is paid to the general development of the physical and mental faculties than to class lessons prescribed for Government schools, are best suited. With the approval and concurrence of Mr. Gibb, the Collector of Ahmedábád, I have introduced the system of associating young Thákors, who have to manage their own estates on attaining their majority, with the managers of their estates, so that they may learn their work at least for a year or two before they take the sole management of their estates under the operation of the Act. The experiment has proved successful, as noticed in the cases of the young Thákors of Rojka and Kunha whose income varies from Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 8,000. In the case of the boys falling under Class III, it is necessary that they should be taught at Government schools with the boys of the other communities with whom they have to compete. They should receive such education as is needed to enable them to pass competitive examinations to qualify them for the public service or for other independant professions. With this end in view, boys of this class are lodged in the Jubilee Institute and sent to the local schools at Ahmedábád to be brought up as other boys.

100. The important question for consideration in connection with the education of the boys coming under Class III is how to fulfil their legitimate aspirations after they have received the education provided for them. It seems to me that they can be very profitably and usefully employed in the higher ranks of the Police Department for which by their physique and social position they are well fitted. They can be employed as probationers for a term of years without any remuneration, and then provided with places in the Police Department for which they may be found qualified by their intelligence, education and position. I have ascertained that not a few respectable Thákors are willing to enlist their boys in Police service and to pay all expenses till the completion of the probation term, on the understanding that appointments befitting their rank and qualifications, not below the rank of Chief Constables, will be given to them. It is not fair to expect the boys of respectable Tálukdárs to begin service as Constables on Rs. 10 or 12 per mensem. The case of Khán Sáheb Harising, one of the sons of the Thákor of A'mod, who is now Police Inspector of the fourth grade, is sufficient to prove that under proper tuition and supervision the sons of Thákors can become useful and respectable members of the Police Service where men of respectable families are much needed. I propose to submit a scheme for your consideration after consultation with the Collector.

Execution of Decrees.

101. At the end of 1896-97 there were 780 decrees for execution under Section 320 and 322A of the Civil Procedure Code. Of these 606 were received from the Courts under Section 320 and 174 under Section 322A. The number received during the year under report was 93 against 100, 106 and 142 respectively in the three preceding years. Fourteen were received direct. The total number of decrees for execution during the year was 887, while last year there were 925. These 887 decrees were dealt with as shown in the margin.

Kept over for the departmental management of the estates	626
Under process of sale ..	21
Under enquiry	129
Returned to the Courts ...	111
	887

102. Those returned to the Courts were disposed of as under:—

16 by compromise.

31 by paying the decretal amount from the judgment-debtor's property under management.

5 recalled by the Courts.

5 returned to the Courts, Government having withheld sanction to the sale.

15 returned for failure of the plaintiffs to obtain Government sanction to the sale.

3 returned under Section 325.

3 returned for want of bid.

3 returned for want of property.

1 returned for the correction of the *Darkhást*.

3 returned, the defendants not being Tálukdárs.

26 returned, the heirs of the deceased defendants not being liable under Section 31 (1) of Act VI of 1888.

111

	1895-96.		1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Number of decrees.	Amount.	Number of decrees.	Amount.	Number of decrees.	Amount.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Returned after compromise, &c. ...	150	1,99,861	145	1,49,087	111	1,31,137
Under payment from the revenue of the estates	671	8,77,326	649	8,54,080	626	7,88,861
Under process of sale.	68	1,33,514	31	55,429	21	42,853
Under enquiry ...	77	45,501	100	1,25,222	129	2,03,447
	966	12,56,202	925	11,83,818	887	11,66,298
Amount paid to creditors	..	96,652	...	59,591	...	68,523

103. The table given in the margin shows the manner in which the decrees received in each year and those brought over from the previous years were disposed of during the last three years. A large amount was paid to the creditors during the year under report, the percentage being 5·9 against 7·6 and 5·0 in 1895-96 and 1896-97 respectively. Barring the 111 decrees returned to the Courts, the total amount of decrees (under Section 322A, Civil Procedure Code) and *darkhásts* under execution at the end of the year was 776 for the aggregate amount of Rs. 10,35,161. The table given in the margin shows how many of these *darkhásts* were *sán* or relating to mortgaged property. The amount under 'Personal' is considerably larger than that under 'Sán.' The personal debts will however cease on the death of the judgment-debtors and no special measures for their liquidation are therefore necessary. As the *sán* decrees and *darkhásts* can be satisfied from the estates to which the specific debts are also charged, special care is necessary in dealing with them. The *Puláchhut* system will be found useful both in satisfying the claims of the creditors and in preserving the charged estates intact.

Sán.		Personal.		Total number.	Total Amount.
Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.		
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Darkhásts 233	4,85,616	367	3,11,644	600	7,97,260
Decrees	...	176	2,37,901	176	2,37,901
233	4,85,616	543	5,49,545	776	10,35,161

104. The table given in the margin shows how many of the total decrees and *darkhásts* related to the debts incurred *before* the operation of Act VI of 1888 and how many to the debts contracted *after* its operation. It will be seen that the total number of decrees and *darkhásts* and their amount have very markedly decreased since the operation of the Act. It shows how beneficial the Act has proved to the Tálukdárs and how they are saved from the clutches of the money-lenders.

Relating to debts incurred before the operation of Act VI of 1888.		Relating to debts incurred after the operation of Act VI of 1888.		Total number.	Total amount.
Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.		
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Darkhásts 475	6,35,942	125	1,61,318	600	7,97,260
Decrees 150	2,19,427	26	18,474	176	2,37,901
625	8,55,369	151	1,79,792	776	10,35,161

Táluka.	Total number of decrees.	Total amount.	Decretal amount remaining unpaid.
		Rs.	Rs.
Dhandhuka ...	601	6,13,823	4,93,524
Gogha	35	9,184	7,052
Viramgám ...	78	2,76,443	2,10,023
Parantij ...	8	3,398	2,625
Dholka ...	40	1,29,669	81,405
Sánand ...	3	1,004	1,004
Godhra ..	11	1,640	1,240
Total ...	776	10,35,161	7,96,873

105. The table given in the margin shows according to tálukas the total number of decrees and *darkhásts*, personal or otherwise, and the amount of claims still remaining unsatisfied. Nearly one-third of the liabilities under the decrees and *darkhásts* has been cleared off and as already stated in paragraph 103 above the decretal debts under 'Personal' call for no special measures for their liquidation.

106. The amount realized by the management of the estates under attachment in execution of decrees and remitted to the Civil Courts in the year under report was Rs. 36,595 against Rs. 46,505. No estate was sold in execution of decrees against specific property.

Suits.

107. Ten suits and appeals were pending at the end of the year and six new suits were added, making a total of sixteen. Of these, one was compromised and five were finally disposed of—four in favour of this Department and one against it. The Gángad succession dispute has terminated, the High Court of Bombay having confirmed the decision of the lower Court declaring Juvánsing as the legitimate heir to the estate. In the Mátar succession suit the F. P. Judge of Broach, Mr. Fawcett, gave his decision in favour of the minor, and the appeal made to the High Court against this decision has been pending. Appendix VI gives the details of all the suits.

Financial Review.

108. The following abstract gives at one view the financial result of the management of the estates during the year under report:—

	Number of Estates.	Gross Income including previous year's outstanding balances.	Total Revenue realized including past year's balance in hand.	Charges of all kinds.						Paid to creditors.	Balance in hand at the end of the year.	Outstanding balances written off.	Outstanding balances at the close of the year.
				Government dues.	Collection &c., charges in the Tálukás.	Tálukdári Officer and Establishment charges.	Maintenance, education and other expenses of Tálukdárs.	Miscellaneous.	Total.				
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Estates under Encumbered Estates Acts..	65	1,05,373	1,15,048	21,891	4,926	1,756	19,529	2,582	50,684	39,227	26,137	11,171	8,376
All other estates under management	393	6,62,689	10,03,495	1,71,996	37,542	9,687	1,22,192	38,609	3,80,026	93,754	5,29,715	18,707	1,05,204
Total ..	458	7,68,061	11,18,543	1,93,887	42,468	11,443	1,41,721	41,191	4,30,710	1,31,981	5,55,852	29,878	1,13,580

The details of this abstract will be found in Appendix V.

109. The percentages of collection, remission and outstanding balances to the total realizable revenue of the estates under management for the year under report and the previous two years are shown in the following table:—

District.	Years.	Gross Revenue including arrears.	Amount collected during the year.	Amount remitted.	Amount outstanding.	Percentage of collection.	Percentage of remission.	Percentage of outstanding balances.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Ahmedabad ...	1895-96 ...	3,96,245	3,39,495	2,743	54,007	85·6	0·7	13·6
	1896-97 ...	4,25,338	3,55,930	4,768	64,640	83·6	1·1	15·1
	1897-98 ...	4,20,828	3,35,478	22,903	62,447	79·7	5·4	14·8
Kaira	1895-96 ...	1,42,955	1,22,699	1,840	18,416	85·8	1·2	12·9
	1896-97 ...	1,33,463	1,21,790	1,603	10,070	91·2	1·2	7·5
	1897-98 ...	1,38,302	1,22,155	3,082	13,065	88·3	2·2	9·4
Broach... ...	1895-96 ...	1,19,128	86,304	1,068	31,756	72·4	0·9	26·6
	1896-97 ...	1,69,829	1,41,556	1,411	26,862	83·3	0·8	15·8
	1897-98 ...	2,08,931	1,66,970	3,893	38,068	79·9	1·9	18·2
Total	1895-96 ...	6,58,328	5,48,498	5,651	1,04,179	83·3	0·8	15·8
	1896-97 ...	7,28,630	6,19,276	7,782	1,01,572	84·9	1·06	13·9
	1897-98 ...	7,68,061	6,24,603	29,878	1,13,580	81·3	3·9	14·8

110. The above figures show that the gross revenue rose from Rs. 6,58,328 in 1895-96 to Rs. 7,68,061 in the year under report, showing an increase of 16·7 per cent. The percentage of collection was lower than that of the preceding two years. The reason is that a large amount of irrecoverable outstandings which was brought to the accounts on the estates coming under management was written off after due enquiry during the year under report. This fact also accounts for the increase in the percentage of remissions. The percentage of collection does not show the actual realizations of the year's gross revenue under the management of this Department, as it is calculated on the gross revenue including arrears, which in most cases belong to the period of the Tálukdár's management. Again, the transfer to this Department under Section 28 of a single estate with large outstandings affects the percentages and mars the good work of the year in regard to the collection of revenue. I have arranged to show in future the figures of the current and past years separately in the form prescribed for the *Jamábandi* accounts.

111. The amounts of remissions and outstanding balances at the close of the year were Rs. 29,878 and Rs. 1,13,580 respectively. Arranged under the different heads the remissions and the outstanding balances show the following results :—

Districts,	Encumbered Estates.	Guardians and Wards Act.	Section 28 of Act VI of 1888.	Section 144 of Land Revenue Code.	Section 320 of Civil Procedure Code.	Section 504 of Civil Procedure Code.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad.							
Remissions	10,339	1,174	5,191	3,513	2,431	255	22,903
Outstandings	2,158	7,247	17,340	11,636	17,601	6,465	62,447
Kaira							
Remissions	832	177	2,073	...	...	...	3,082
Outstandings	5,102	2,357	5,606	...	...	...	13,065
Broach.							
Remissions	...	1,148	2,745	...	...	...	3,893
Outstandings	1,116	12,266	24,686	...	...	...	38,068
Total.							
Remissions	11,171	2,499	10,009	3,513	2,431	255	29,878
Outstandings	8,376	21,870	47,632	11,636	17,601	6,465	1,13,580

The principal items of remissions and outstandings are given below.

Remissions.

Encumbered Estates.

112. Rs. 6,777 and Rs. 1,721, due on account of certain lands in dispute in Sinaj in Ahmedábád on account of previous years and 1897-98 respectively, were remitted after enquiry. Rs. 562 for 1897-98 were allowed to the Thákors of Nápa and Sálol in Kaira for maintenance, owing to the dearness of provisions.

Guardian and Wards Act.

113. Rs. 851, due from the estates of Dekáváda, Vanthal, &c., in Ahmedábád were partly remitted to poor cultivators and partly allowed to the Thákardás for maintenance. Rs. 104 in the estate of Cher and Rs. 482 in Kervádá and Rs. 635 in Mátar in Broach were remitted owing to the poverty of cultivators.

Section 28 of Act VI of 1888.

114. The remission of the sum of Rs. 2,005 in Kundli in Ahmedábád was partly due to the badness of the season and partly to the expenses of litigation carried on by the Tálukdárs concerning their property in Káthiávád. There was some dispute regarding Rs. 1,821, due for 1896-97 in Oran in Ahmedábád, and

the amount having been found to be irrecoverable was remitted. Rs. 1,739 on account of previous years were due in the Dehevân estate in Kaira. There was a long dispute about this amount which was eventually remitted after proper enquiry. Rs. 1,464, due in the two estates of Sigâm in Broach were also similarly remitted. Rs. 813 in Dehej and Rs. 457 in Janiádra were collected by the Thákors before the attachment of the estates and the amounts were therefore struck off the accounts.

Section 144 of Land Revenue Code.

115. Rs. 2,953, due on account of previous years in Gángad in Ahmedábád, were written off after enquiry.

Section 320 of Civil Procedure Code.

116. Rs. 899 for 1896-97, in Gunjála, Dekáváda, Sadátpura, &c., in Ahmedábád on account of land not liable to pay rent owing to their being in the possession of third parties under a mortgage title, were remitted. Rs. 312 for 1896-97, due in Sangpura, were collected by the Thákardás before attachment and were therefore struck off.

Outstandings.

Encumbered Estate.

117. Rs. 1,184, due by the Tálukdárs of Bela and Aniáli Kasbáti in Ahmedábád will have to be written off after enquiry. Rs. 415, due in Kunha in Kaira on account of previous years, and Rs. 680 for 1897-98 will have to be written off owing to the poverty of the cultivators. Rs. 587, due by the Tálukdárs of Magnád in Broach, will have to be adjusted as maintenance allowance after the enquiries are completed. The rest of the amount which is recoverable will be recovered in due course.

Guardians and Wards Act.

118. Rs. 176, due on account of previous years in Dekáváda and Vanthal in Ahmedábád, and Rs. 100 in the estate of the minor Ahmedmia in Daskroi will have to be written off. Rs. 1,627 in Dhandhuka, Rs. 300 in Dholka, Rs. 1,864 on account of previous years and Rs. 576 for 1897-98, relating to the estate of Moyadvás Rupáji and Rs. 116 in Oran, all in Ahmedábád, are disputed and are being enquired into. Rs. 1,864, relating to Dákor in Kaira, due by some Matádárs, will be adjusted in payment of allowances due to them from the Sansthán; Rs. 3,645 due by certain cultivators in the Kervâda estate and other amounts are in process of recovery.

Section 28 of Act VI of 1888.

119. In Ahmedábád Rs. 972 are due by the Thákardás of Rudátal whose estate was newly brought under management. This amount will have to be written off. Rs. 204 for 1896-97, and Rs. 1,791 for 1897-98 are due in Antroli-Vás Dolji. Of these Rs. 1,000 are recoverable and are being recovered, the rest of the amount is disputed. Rs. 2,600, relating to Oran, are also disputed and are being inquired into. In Kaira Rs. 1,756 on account of previous years and Rs. 1,072 for 1897-98 relate to Dehevân and are mostly disputed. Rs. 100 out of Rs. 120, relating to Dharoda, are also disputed. In Broach Rs. 2,388 in Sigâm and Rs. 160 out of Rs. 250, relating to Miyágám, are disputed and are under enquiry. Rs. 1,613, relating to Sárod, are due on bonds and will be recovered shortly. In Sárod Rs. 8,551 on account of previous years were due from cultivators who were unable to pay, owing to a succession of bad years. In Dehej and Janiádra some of the past years' balances were recovered during the year under report, and consequently portions of the current year's revenue remained outstanding. These and the rest are being recovered.

Section 144 of Land Revenue Code.

120. Rs. 1,351, due by Májirájba of Gángad on account of the rent of the bungalow occupied by her, and Rs. 1,184 on account of previous years, and Rs. 239 for 1897-98, due by the cultivators of Chekhla who are too poor to pay *bighoti*, will have to be written off after enquiry. The rest will be recovered in due course.

Section 320 of Civil Procedure Code.

121. Rs. 2,400 on account of previous years and Rs. 650 for 1897-98, due in Vithlápur will have to be written off after enquiry, as the amount was wrongly entered for recovery against land in possession of mortgagees. Rs. 576 in Bhagápura and Rs. 400 in Runi-Ranod were collected by the Tálukdárs before attach-

ment, and will have to be written off after enquiry. Rs. 4,656, due for the current year by the farmers of Sadátpura, Aghár, &c., have been ordered to be adjusted in part payment of the claims of the farmers, and will be disposed of in 1898-99. The rest of the amouut will be recovered in due course.

Section 504 of Civil Procedure Code.

122. Rs. 1,468 in Ságpur and Rs. 3,313 in Rozad on account of previous years, Rs. 827 for 1896-97 in Uzedia and Rs. 486 for 1896-97 in Padusan are disputed and are being enquired into. The rest of the amount will be recovered in due course.

123. The table given in the margin shows the average percentage of expenses of management to realizable revenue and to actual collection of each district separately and of all the three districts together for the year under report. The percentage is lower than that of last year.

District.		Talukdári Settlement Office.	Local expenses of Táluka, &c.	Total average percentage.
Ahmedabad	On realizable revenue	1·5	4·9	6·4
	On actual collection	1·9	6·1	8·0
Kaira	On realizable revenue	1·7	7·0	8·7
	On actual collection	2·0	7·9	9·9
Broach	On realizable revenue	1·3	5·8	7·1
	On actual collection	1·7	7·3	8·9
Total Average ... Percentage ...	On realizable Revenue	1·5	5·5	7·0
	On actual Collection	1·8	6·8	8·6

Working of the Gujarát Talukdars' Act, 1888.

124. In paragraphs 121—126 of my last year's report I have dwelt at some length on the benefits accruing to the Tálukdárs by the operation of Act VI of 1888. I have shown therein that under the operation of the old Act (VI of 1862) the Tálukdárs of Ahmedábád were, unlike those of Broach and Kaira, under no legal prohibition to burden their estates with fresh liabilities after they were once liberated from Government management and freed from all debts. The consequence was that while in the Kaira and Broach districts six out of the 23 estates which came under the operation of Act XIV of 1877 were known to have incurred fresh liabilities after their release, in the Ahmedábád District, where no restriction existed, every one of the 93 estates which were restored to the Talukdárs free from all liabilities under Act VI of 1862 was burdened with fresh debts.

125. After the passing of Act VI of 1883 an important change came over the condition of the Tálukdárs of the Ahmedábád District as exemplified by the fact that while the mortgages and sales numbered on an average 146 and 15 a year respectively *before* the passing of the Act, they dwindled down to 57 and 4 a year *after* 1888. Again, the result of the analysis of the *darkhásts* and decrees received for execution shows that of the total decretal amount of Rs. 10,35,161, Rs. 8,55,369 or 82·6 per cent related to bonds executed *before* the passing of the Act, while Rs. 1,79,792 or 17·4 per cent to those passed *after* the Act came into operation. This is a sure indication of the unwillingness of most of the intelligent Tálukdárs to encumber their estates on trivial pretexts, and of the disinclination of money-lenders to advance loans to the Tálukdárs without the sanction of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

126. In connection with the working of Section 31 during the year under report, I may observe that there were at the beginning of the year twenty applications covering Rs. 89,875 for permission to borrow money on the security of the estates. Thirty-two new applications covering Rs. 1,41,710 were received during the year. The total number of applications at the close of the year was therefore 52 and the loans sought to be raised amounted to Rs. 2,31,585. In nine cases sanction was given to the borrowing of Rs. 22,975 made up of sums varying from Rs. 925 to Rs. 10,000, while in twenty cases permission to raise loans to the extent of Rs. 47,549 was refused. There now remain under enquiry 23 cases involving Rs. 1,61,061. In almost all these cases the loans are required for the purpose of paying off old debts.

127. With a view to check as much as possible fraud and collusion on the part of money-lenders, it is absolutely necessary to enquire whether the old debts sought to be discharged are valid and *bona-fide* and enforceable after the demise of the borrower, whether the fresh debts are incurred on terms more

favourable than those contained in the old bonds, whether the new loans sought to be raised will prove really advantageous to the estates, and whether the ignorant and poor Tálukdárs do not fall into the clutches of unscrupulous money-lenders. This enquiry takes up considerable time, involving as it does the inspection of old bonds and accounts and the examination of Tálukdárs and their money-lenders. Special care and attention are required in cases in which loans are sought to be raised on the security of the whole estate by the registered Tálukdárs for their own benefit without any gain to the other co-sharers.

128. Of the 23 applications under enquiry, two are important. In one case the Thakor of Katosan, who resides in the Mahi Kántha Agency, has asked permission to raise a loan of Rs. 65,000 on the mortgage, without possession, of his two villages in the Viramgám Táluka which are held by him on the Tálukdári tenure. When once the sanction to the raising of the loan is obtained, the Tálukdár remains entirely indifferent to the obligations incurred by him. The property on the security of which the money is borrowed remains under his own management and the proceeds, instead of being applied to the liquidation of the debts, are squandered away. Even the interest on the amount raised often remains unpaid and as a result debts accumulate and outgrow the income of the estate.

129. For the liquidation of the whole debt within a reasonable time by the regular payment of instalments, the Tálukdárs who apply for sanction to borrow large sums of money on the security of their estates have to hand over the management of the mortgaged property to this Department under Section 28 of the Act. This arrangement affords a sort of assurance to the creditors that the loan advanced would be punctually paid off and that there would be very little difficulty in recovering their money. The Tálukdár is also benefitted inasmuch as he is able to obtain the loan at a smaller rate of interest and his estate would be freed from incumbrance in a much shorter time.

130. This view of the matter was fully explained to the Thákor of Katosan, and he appeared to understand his own interests. He has agreed to the management of the two villages being undertaken by this Department till the liquidation of the debts, and this agreement will enable him to raise loans at six per cent. while he was otherwise unable to raise them at so much as ten per cent. interest. This case and that of the large estate of Gámph forcibly illustrate the efficacy of the provisions of the Tálukdári Act by which the Tálukdárs can, under the protection afforded to them by Section 28, raise money at low rates of interest with the sanction of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer and thus become independent of grasping money-lenders.

131. The other case is that of Nársangji, a Bháyát of Gámph, who holds in *jivái* the village of Ankevália in the Dhandhuka Táluka. He has asked permission to raise a loan of Rs. 40,000 on the security of his village to pay off old debts. This case is however under consideration. There have been no sales of Tálukdári land during the year in execution of Civil Court's decrees. According to the information received in this office, the total amount of loans raised by Tálukdárs during the current year was Rs. 29,783. Of this Rs. 25,558 were sanctioned in 1896-97 and previous years and Rs. 4,225 in the year under report. This sum does not include the amount of Rs. 2,50,000 borrowed by the Thákor of Gámph as stated in paragraph 83 above for the purpose of redeeming the two villages which were mortgaged to the Svámináráyan Mahárája.

132. The other useful provision in the Act is Section 28 under which a Tálukdár can, with the sanction of Government, transfer the management of his estate to this Department when he finds himself unable to manage his own affairs. During the year under report the management of no less than 31 estates by this Department was sanctioned by Government under Section 28 at the request of the Tálukdárs. The statistics given in the margin speak for themselves, and no comment is needed. The gradual increase unmistakeably

Year.	Number of Estates.
1889-90 ...	1
1890-91 ...	1
1891-92 ...	1
1892-93 ...	4
1893-94 ...	10
1894-95 ...	4
1895-96 ...	9
1896-97 ...	11
1897-98 ...	31
Total ...	72
Removed ...	9
Net Total ...	63

shows that the Tálukdárs have begun to appreciate more and more the benefits accruing to them by our management of their estates. They understand our *bonâ fides* and place more and more reliance on our desire to promote their welfare and ameliorate their condition.

133. To carry out more effectively the provisions of this section and to meet as far as possible the wishes of the Tálukdárs, the large estates of Bhankoda, Sárod, Dehván, Dehej and others, whose annual income varies from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 30,000, are managed, at the request of the Tálukdárs themselves, directly under the supervision of this office with the help of Deputy Managers. These officers, in many cases, act also as Kárbháris of the Thákors in several matters connected with the estates. The old mischievous Kárbháris are thus replaced by a better class of men serving under the direct control and supervision of this Department. This arrangement moreover is much relished by the Tálukdárs themselves who look upon this direct connection with the Tálukdári Settlement Officer as more honourable and more in keeping with their position and dignity than their dealings with the Táluka officials. This system seems beneficial also from an administrative point of view, as it ensures more care and attention on the part of the departmental managers than what the Mámlatdárs and their subordinates used to bestow on this part of their work.

134. In addition to the advantages enumerated above, the work of introducing the *bighoti* system in large estates will be facilitated by the help and co-operation of the Tálukdárs concerned who, removed from the influence of ill advisers, are ready to accept measures of reformed management. The alteration in the mode of assessment will of course be accompanied by the settlement of alienations. This and the inevitable discovery of unauthorized encroachments on Darbári land will result in an appreciable gain to the Tálukdárs.

135. It is not to be supposed that by placing their estates under Government management the Talukdárs relinquish all interest in their property. The Deputy Manager holds his office in the residential place of the Tálukdárs and conducts the management with their aid and advice in all important matters under the personal control of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer. This arrangement subserves a very useful purpose in exerting an educative influence on the minds of the Tálukdárs and their successors, and I have observed in the case of Sárod, Dehej, &c., that the Thákors have become more keenly alive to their interests and that they fully appreciate the value of the help given by this Department.

136. Another great advantage derivable from the operation of Section 28 of the Act is the management by this Department of the larger estates of the Chuvál which is necessary and expedient in the interests of both the Thákardás and good government. The Thákardás are as a class unfit to have uncontrolled management of their estates, the causes being (i) their thriftlessness and recklessness in mortgaging their estates, (ii) their inexperience owing to the continual attachments which deprived them of the management of their villages, and (iii) the numerous share disputes which have seriously encumbered their estates. Both Sir James Peile and Sir James Richey proposed and Government sanctioned in 1867 a scheme under which it was contemplated to appoint agents to keep the accounts and generally to manage the estates on behalf of their proprietors, and the men appointed were not to act as attachment *karkuns*, but under proper supervision as the Kárbháris of the Tálukdárs. This experiment, however, failed, as the Tálukdárs were averse to any kind of interference on the part of Government. Time, however, has wrought a material change in the feelings of the Thákardás who now often seek the help and advice of this Department, and it is very probable that with tact and persuasion they can all be prevailed upon to hand over the management of their estates to this Department, and assist us in introducing necessary reforms. As stated in paragraph 8 above three estates of the Chuvál came under our management during the year under report.

137. There were eight partition cases pending at the beginning of the year and six new applications were received, making a total of fourteen. In two of these cases the parties were referred to the Civil Courts to have their shares determined, and in seven the parties were given time to private-

ly settle their differences through the intervention of friends and relations. The other five cases were postponed *sine die* for the inspection of the lands in dispute. All except two cases belong to the Dhandhuka Táluka, and it is very likely that they will be settled amicably before the close of the year or as soon as I am able to visit the Dhandhuka Táluka next cold weather. These cases would have been settled during the year under report had I not been prevented from visiting the Dhandhuka Táluka by my engagements in connection with the Mahi Cordon. The question regarding the status of Mulgámetis, who were hitherto classed with Tálukdárs and who as such have received the benefit of the Tálukdári Acts, is before Government.

Ta'lukda'rs' Jubilee Memorial Fund.

138. The Jubilee Memorial Institute founded in commemoration of the fiftieth year of Her Majesty's reign has proved very useful. There are at present ten boys living in the Institute who attend schools in the city. It also serves as a lodging place for Tálukdárs visiting the city on business. The fund at present amounts to Rs. 22,879, of which Rs. 15,000 are invested in landed property, and Rs. 7,879 are in ready cash. The expenditure of the Institute amounted to Rs. 1,231 during the year under report.

Marriage Expenses Reform Movement.

139. I have already said in paragraph 138 of my last year's report all that I had to say in regard to this point, and have now very little to add thereto. The Tálukdárs are as a class extremely conservative, and cannot be expected to effect at once such radical improvements in their marriage and other social customs as we would have them do. Our own Tálukdárs moreover occupy only a secondary position socially, and they regard their brethren in Káthiávád, who are far ahead of them educationally and socially, as their leaders better fitted than themselves to initiate the desired reform. These leaders, whatever their enlightenment and position, cannot introduce any effectual improvements without the active support and guidance of their Political officers, and it is to the latter that we must look for assistance in this matter. I for my own part am quite ready to do all that it is possible for me to do, and to co-operate to the uttermost with other officers who have anything to do with the subject.

Miscellaneous.

140. Fair progress has been made in the settlement of boundary disputes during the year under report. I visited the spot forming the subject of a dispute between Manipur of the Sánand Táluka and the Gáekvádi village of Palodia, and carefully examined the claims set forth by the cultivators of Manipur. The Gáekvádi authorities failed to appear at the enquiry, though called upon to be present. The dispute refers to the right of using water for irrigation purposes from a tank, which forms the line of demarcation between Manipur and Palodia. It appeared on enquiry that the Manipur people were assessed at only *jaráyat* rates, when rice-rates ought to have been levied. This exemption from the payment of water-rate seemed at first sight an anomaly, but the Manipur people produced a document bearing date the 16th November 1823, under the signature of the Patel and the Panch of Palodia, granting to the Manipur people the right to irrigate from this tank their land to the extent of 42 *bighás*. I have asked the Baroda authorities to appear before me on the 15th September next, and adduce all evidence they have against the contention of the Manipur people. As regards the dispute between the Nawáb of Cambay and the Tálukdárs of Pipli in Dhandhuka, I have observed certain facts which make it doubtful if the Nawáb has any claim to the land in dispute. The river Sábarmati forms the natural boundary line between the territory of the Nawáb and the estate of the Dhandhuka Tálukdárs, and I have called upon the Cambay authorities to furnish proof, if they have any, of their having at any time enjoyed any proprietary rights in the villages or over lands situated on that side of the river Sábarmati on which the village of Pipli stands. The other dispute between the same State and the Tálukdárs of Motiboru is also receiving my careful consideration, and I hope to be able to settle these two cases next cold weather on the spot to save the poor Tálukdárs the heavy expenses of bringing their witnesses to Ahmedábad.

Resume.

141. The following is a resumé of the operations of this Department during the year under report and the previous two years in all the districts under the several heads mentioned :—

	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Estates under management	547	537	458
Their total revenue	6,58,328	7,28,630	7,68,061
Amount collected	5,48,498	6,19,276	6,24,603
Decrees received from the Civil Courts for execution	106	100	93
Decrees, including those brought over from previous years executed by compromise, sale, mortgage, &c.	889	825	758
Amount paid to private creditors	84,392	83,702	99,152
Amount paid to Government	37,142	25,761	32,829
Amount paid to Tálukdárs, Thákors, &c., for maintenance and other expenses	1,46,066	1,65,789	1,41,721
Paid for Government jama	1,75,671	2,07,873	1,93,887
Paid for expenses of collection, supervision, &c...	56,128	58,271	53,911
Minors' money invested—			
In Government security	.....	.....	.....
In landed property	.....	12,721	70,000
Estates under enquiry for partition... ...	18	13	14
Original suits and appeals	26	28	16
Revenue of Tálukdári villages in Ahmedábád District under the revenue charge of this office collected	3,76,333	3,94,986	3,92,107
Percentage of—			
Collection	83·3	84·9	81·3
Remission	0·8	1·06	3·9
Outstanding balances to realizable revenue ...	15·8	13·9	14·8
Percentage of collection and management charges to—			
Total realizable revenue	8·5	8·0	7·0
Total collection	10·2	9·4	8·6

The above table speaks for itself and calls for no comment. As explained in paragraph 110 above the enquiries made into the old outstandings have resulted in the remissions of large sums which have reduced the percentage of collection on the gross revenue and increased that of remissions.

Conclusion.

142. I have had no reason to change my opinion recorded in paragraph 143 of the last year's report regarding the efficiency of my office establishment. The whole staff has given me satisfaction throughout. My relations with the District Collectors and other officers have continued to be as friendly and cordial as before, and I take this opportunity of thanking them all for the courtesy and consideration shown to me in my dealings with them in official matters. Lastly I must not omit to express my sense of obligation to Mr. Lely and yourself for the support given me in carrying out proposals for the settlement of the *jama*, the liquidation of the debts of large Tálukdárs and other important matters connected with my official duties.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

BHIMBHA'I KIRPA'RA'M,

Tálukdári Settlement Officer, Gujarát.

APPEN

Ahmedabad Encumbered Estates

No.	Name of Estate.	Name of Owner or Chief Sharer.	Date of application of Act.	Total debt to be liquidated.
1	2	3	4	5
		Gogha Táluka.		Rs. a. p.
1	Aváni	Sumrábhái Champábhái ...	5th January 1882 ...	1,408 0 0
		Sánand Táluka.		
2	Makhiáv	Gagubha Ráesingji ...	19th May 1883 ...	55,893 0 0
		Dhandhuka Táluka.		
3	Bagad	Punja Vikamsi ...	12th July 1883 ...	8,437 8 0
4	Do.	Bhoka Oghad ...	Do. ...	5,276 8 0
5	Do.	Nája Ebhal	11th September 1884.	7,417 0 0
6	Hadmantala ...	Bulákhi Modji ...	3rd April 1884 ...	17,226 0 0
7	Kinára	Válji Modji	23rd October 1884...	5,374 0 0
8	Khokhernesh ...	Jivábhái Desubhái ...	29th October 1885...	2,193 0 0
9	Do. ...	Rupábhái Bhávábhái ...	Do. ...	1,648 0 0
10	Do. ...	Malekbhái Partápsing ...	Do. ...	1,100 0 0
11	Do. ...	Modji Partápsing ...	Do. ...	850 0 0
12	Bela	Vika Dosa	5th May 1887 ...	7,986 0 0
13	Do.	Jetha Vasta	Do. ...	5,750 0 0
14	Jhánjharka ...	Bhagvatsing Devising ...	6th June 1889 ...	14,359 0 0
15	Do. ...	Rámsing Khodábhái ...	Do. ...	10,164 0 0
16	Do. ...	Vajesing Hothibhái ...	Do. ...	2,439 0 0
17	Aniáli Kasbáti and Bubavav.	Kanubhái Pirbhái ...	Do. ...	6,326 0 0
18	Do. ...	Chandrasing Amiji ...	Do. ...	4,107 0 0
19	Do. ...	Dádubha Nársingji, &c. ...	Do. ...	1,744 0 0
20	Do. ...	Motáji Bhagvánji ...	Do. ...	1,536 0 0
21	Do. ...	Bápábhái Dádásáheb, &c....	Do. ...	1,795 0 0
22	Do. ...	Bápusáheb Jonáji, &c. ...	Do. ...	4,556 0 0
23	Do. ...	Murcha Sultanbhái, &c. ...	Do. ...	2,057 0 0
		Viramgám Táluka.		
24	Rudátal	Huzurji Godadji ...	6th June 1889 ...	2,285 0 0
25	Do.	Mádháji Rámáji, &c. ...	Do. ...	10,594 0 0
26	Do.	Dhanáji Náthuji ...	Do. ...	7,723 0 0
27	Sinaj Kánpura ...	Saváji Rámáji, &c. ...	20th June 1889 ...	5,798 0 0
28	Do. ...	Umáji Kasláji, &c. ...	Do. ...	9,144 0 0
29	Do. ...	Hamirji Punjáji, &c. ...	Do. ...	10,424 0 0
30	Do. ...	Okháji Dhanáji ...	Do. ...	4,122 0 0
31	Jethipura	Agarsang Saváji, &c. ...	4th July 1889 ...	7,149 0 0
32	Dábhsar	Patháji Becherji, &c. ...	19th September 1889	23,626 0 0
		Gogha Táluka.		
33	Bhaváni pura ...	Kárába Kásamji ...	4th January 1881...	10,508 0 0
		Dhandhuka Táluka.		
34	Aniáli Kasbáti and Bubavav.	Báváji Jethibhái ...	6th June 1889 ...	10,399 0 0
35	Do. ...	Fatebhái Achhábhái, &c. ...	Do. ...	7,273 0 0
36	Do. ...	Manubhái Báváji, &c. ...	Do. ...	4,385 0 0
		Viramgám Táluka.		
37	Sinaj Kánpura ...	Hariji Bádarji, &c. ...	20th June 1889 ...	11,158 0 0
		Gogha Táluka.		
38	Khámbha	Hamirji Vakábhái, &c. ...	19th September 1889	9,505 0 0
			Total ...	3,03,735 0 0

DIX I.

under Act VI of 1862.

Balance outstanding on 1st August 1897 as per Ledger.			Interest on Loan for the year 1897-98.			Total.			Amount paid on account of debt settlement during 1897-98 as per Ledger.			Balance outstanding on 31st July 1898 as per Ledger.			Percentage of payment shown in column 9 to outstanding balance.	Percentage of reduction of debt since the Act was applied.	Remarks.
6			7			8			9			10			11	12	13
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.			
281	5	6	3	3	4	284	8	10	35	0	0	249	8	10	12·4	82·	The Estates from Nos. 1 to 32 have received advances from Government Treasury.
41,898	12	1	2,101	4	3	44,000	0	4	4,000	0	0	40,000	0	4	9·5	28·	
8,584	10	10	439	7	6	9,024	2	4	180	0	0	8,844	2	4	2·09	....	
2,606	10	9	128	13	6	2,735	8	3	375	0	0	2,360	8	3	14.3	55.	
2,362	3	6	116	2	0	2,478	5	6	500	0	0	1,978	5	6	21·1	72·	
8,950	9	4	388	3	7	9,338	12	11	1,700	0	0	7,638	12	11	18·9	55.	
2,132	10	5	87	15	0	2,220	9	5	400	0	0	1,820	9	5	18·7	66·	
1,786	11	2	90	12	10	1,877	8	0	40	0	0	1,837	8	0	2.2	16·	
1,159	12	5	58	11	8	1,218	8	1	75	0	0	1,143	8	1	6·4	30·	
918	14	8	46	12	10	965	11	6	40	0	0	925	11	6	4·3	16·	
566	0	0	28	4	0	594	4	0	45	0	0	549	4	0	7·8	35·	
5,702	13	7	294	9	9	5,997	7	4	328	0	0	5,669	7	4	5·7	29·	
4,720	5	4	237	5	10	4,957	11	2	320	0	0	4,637	11	2	6·7	19·	
12,936	13	9	659	2	7	13,596	0	4	100	0	0	13,496	0	4	0·7	6·	
8,039	6	9	402	11	10	8,442	2	7	250	0	0	8,192	2	7	3·1	19·	
18	5	3	0	4	9	18	10	0	18	10	0	.....			100·0	100·	
3,319	2	8	163	15	7	3,483	2	3	500	0	0	2,983	2	3	15·6	52·	
1,575	5	3	78	9	1	1,653	14	4	50	0	0	1,603	14	4	3·1	60·	
1,282	4	9	63	10	11	1,345	15	8	250	0	0	1,095	15	8	19·5	37·	
961	13	4	47	4	9	1,009	2	1	200	0	0	809	2	1	20·8	47·	
756	13	1	36	7	2	793	4	3	350	0	0	443	4	3	46·2	75·	
3,042	11	4	150	5	7	3,193	0	11	450	0	0	2,743	0	11	14·7	39·	
544	2	10	26	15	6	571	2	4	60	0	0	511	2	4	11·2	75·	
717	0	0	34	2	2	751	2	2	250	0	0	501	2	2	34·8	78·	
3,254	1	6	160	10	4	3,414	11	10	300	0	0	3,114	11	10	9 2	70·	
3,036	5	9	150	12	8	3,187	2	5	150	0	0	3,037	2	5	4·9	60·	
1,804	12	1	87	8	0	1,892	4	1	400	0	0	1,492	4	1	22·1	74·	
3,682	1	11	182	0	9	3,864	2	8	300	0	0	3,564	2	8	8·1	61·	
3,544	6	8	166	15	1	3,711	5	9	1,500	0	0	2,211	5	9	42·3	78·	
302	6	6	6	10	6	309	1	0	309	1	0	.....			100·0	100·	
4,572	11	3	228	3	11	4,800	15	2	150	0	0	4,650	15	2	3·2	34·	
13,825	8	2	683	0	11	14,508	9	1	1,200	0	0	13,308	9	1	8·6	43·	
2,072	0	0	.....			2,072	0	0	518	0	0	1,554	0	0	25·0	85·	
8,787	0	0	.....			8,787	0	0	415	0	0	8,372	0	0	4·7	19·	
5,635	0	0	.....			5,635	0	0	*			5,635	0	0	...	22·	*Rs. 200 hasve been paid to the creditors in August.
3,023	0	0	.....			3,023	0	0	512	0	0	2,511	0	0	16·9	42·	
7,786	0	0	.....			7,786	0	0	731	0	0	7,055	0	0	9·3	36·	
2,690	0	0	.....			2,690	0	0	1,827	0	0	863	0	0	67·9	90·	
1,78,880	12	5	7,351	2	2	1,86,231	14	7	18,828	11	0	1,67,403	3	7	10·5		

BHIMBHA'I KIRPA'RA'M,
Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX I-A.

Ahmedabad Tálukdárs removed from Act VI of 1862, but continued under Management.

No.	Name of Estate.	Name of Owner or Chief Sharer.	Date of application of Act.	Total debt to be liquidated.	Balance outstanding on 1st August 1897 as per Ledger.	Interest on Loan for 1897-98.	Total.	Amount paid during 1897-98 as per Ledger.	Amount outstanding on 31st July 1898 as per Ledger.	Percentage of payment shown in column 9 to outstanding balance.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Sánand Táluka.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1	Khoda	Thakatsing Ajubhái ...	11th February 1869.	9,898 5 4	5,745 14 8	277 10 10	6,023 9 6	850 0 0	5,173 9 6	14·7	
			Total ...	9,898 5 4	5,745 14 8	277 10 10	6,023 9 6	850 0 0	5,173 9 6	14·7	

BHIMBHA'I KIRPA'RAM,
Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX II.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

APPEN

Kaira Encumbered Estates

No.	Name of Estate.	Name of owner or chief sharer.	Date of application of Act.	Total Debt to be liquidated.			Balance outstanding on 1st August 1897, as per Ledger.		
1	2	3	4	5			6		
		A'nand Táluka.		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Nápád ...	Parbatsing Nánábáwa ...	8th November 1877.	13,671	4	11	6,335	4	1
		Borsad Táluka.							
2	Nápa ...	Nársing Abhesing, &c. ...	21st November 1877	23,208	9	7	9,942	11	2
3	Do. ...	Fatesing Takhatsing, &c....	22nd do. ...	16,552	0	0	7,156	3	1
4	Do. ...	Haribhái Amarsing ...	Do. ...	8,727	12	0	6,691	5	9
		A'nand Táluka.							
5	Nápád ...	Takhatsing Dádábáwa, &c..	20th December 1877	4,053	4	0	1,778	13	6
		Borsad Táluka.							
6	Nápa ...	Punjáji Jijibhái	6th May 1878 ...	5,132	0	0	3,501	14	1
7	Do. ...	Motáji Bháiba, &c. ...	16th do. ...	3,138	13	7	1,467	6	11
8	Do. ...	Sardársing Kábhai ...	Do. ...	3,300	0	0	1,713	6	1
9	Do. ...	Takhatsing Banesing ...	Do. ...	440	0	0	244	6	0
10	Gájna ...	Himatsing Ráesingji ...	Do. ...	22,185	11	8	13,928	13	3
		Mehmadábád Táluka.							
11	Kuna ...	Jibáwa Anopsing	16th May 1878 ...	38,434	4	0	12,802	12	4
		Borsad Táluka.							
12	Nápa ...	Rájbha Jibhái, &c. ...	23rd May 1878 ...	6,016	14	9	503	14	5
13	Do. ...	Fatesing Bápuji	13th June 1878 ...	29,374	10	10	19,721	12	6
14	Bhetási ...	Banesing Sardársing ...	15th August 1878...	5,270	7	11	2,431	5	6
15	Sálol ...	Motbhái Sardár	22nd August 1878 ...	4,335	0	0	1,980	14	11
16	Do. ...	Khodbhái Kesar	Do. ...	2,609	0	0	1,584	0	0
		Mátar Táluka.							
17	Hariála ...	Nathuji Jethiji	29th August 1878...	3,354	9	6	817	14	9
		A'nand Táluka.							
18	Khodvád ...	Mokamsing Bápuji, &c. ...	17th October 1878 ...	6,870	2	6	739	10	2
		Borsad Táluka.							
19	Ankláv ...	Dábhái Báwáji, &c. ...	6th March 1879 ...	6,280	0	0	2,597	3	6
		A'nand Táluka.							
20	Nápád ...	Rupsing Abhesing, &c. ...	17th July 1879 ...	19,688	0	0	3,935	5	0
21	Do. ...	Nánábáwa Motáji... ...	11th September 1879	11,808	10	9	4,324	15	7
		Mehmadábád Táluka.							
22	Kaira ...	Vakhatsing Adesing ...	23rd February 1882.	13,008	0	0	5,246	4	1
		A'nand Táluka.							
23	Nápád ...	Gemalsing Rásábhái, &c....	26th October 1882...	3,665	0	0	271	10	4
		Thásra Táluka.							
24	Anghádi ...	Jabhákhán Aminkhán ...	20th September 1883	1,425	0	0	116	4	1
			Total ...	2,42,550	4	0	1,09,834	3	1

DIX II.

under Act XXI of 1881.

Interest on Loan for the year 1897-98.			Total.			Amount paid on account of debt settlement during 1897-98, as per Ledger.			Balance outstanding on 31st July 1897, as per Ledger.			Percentage of payment shown in column 9 to outstanding Balance.	Percentage of reduction of debt since the Act was applied.	Remarks.
7			8			9			10			11	12	13
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.			
299	6	3	6,634	10	4	1,100	0	0	5,534	10	4	17·3	59·	
473	11	5	10,416	6	7	2,000	0	0	8,416	6	7	20·1	63·	
337	12	11	7,494	0	0	1,500	0	0	5,994	0	0	20·9	63·	
328	7	11	7,019	13	8	425	0	0	6,594	13	8	5·9	24·	
85	10	1	1,864	7	7	200	0	0	1,664	7	7	11·2	58·	
171	1	6	3,672	15	7	300	0	0	3,372	15	7	8·5	34·	
71	0	5	1,538	7	4	200	0	0	1,338	7	4	13·7	57·	
82	7	11	1,795	14	0	250	0	0	1,545	14	0	14·5	53·	
11	14	2	256	4	2	20	0	0	236	4	2	8·1	46·	
658	10	9	14,587	8	0	1,800	0	0	12,787	8	0	12·9	42·	
604	13	3	13,407	9	7	3,600	0	0	9,807	9	7	28·1	74·	
20	3	6	524	1	11	300	0	0	224	1	11	59·6	96·	
968	0	6	20,689	13	0	1,500	0	0	19,189	13	0	7·6	34·	
106	4	2	2,537	9	8	600	0	0	1,937	9	8	24·6	63·	
97	7	2	2,078	6	1	100	0	0	1,978	6	1	5·04	54·	
.....			1,584	0	0	69	0	0	1,515	0	0	4·3	41·	
38	10	9	856	9	6	250	0	0	606	9	6	24·4	81·	
30	14	11	770	9	1	400	0	0	370	9	1	54·05	94·	
124	14	2	2,722	1	8	300	0	0	2,422	1	8	11·5	61·	
179	10	11	4,114	15	11	1,100	0	0	3,014	15	11	27·9	84·	
188	14	8	4,513	14	3	200	0	0	4,313	14	3	4·6	63·	
110	1	3	5,356	5	4	1,000	0	0	4,356	5	4	19·06	33·	
11	3	10	282	14	2	150	0	0	132	14	2	55·1	96·	
4	12	4	121	0	5	105	0	0	16	0	5	90·5	98·	
5,006	2	9	1,14,840	5	10	17,469	0	0	97,371	5	10	16·0	...	

BHIMBHA'I KIRPA'RA'M,
Tálukdári Settlement Officer, Gujarát.

APPENDIX III.

Broach Encumbered Estates under Act XXI of 1881.

No.	Name of Estate.	Name of owner or chief Sharer.	Date of application of Act.	Total Debt to be liquidated.	Balance outstanding on 1st August 1897 as per Ledger.	Interest on Loan for the year 1897-98.	Total.	Amount paid on account of Debt settlement during 1897-98 as per Ledger.	Balance outstanding on 31st July 1898 as per Ledger.	Percentage of Payment shown in Column 9 to Outstanding Balance.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
		Jambusar Táluka.									
1	Magnád ...	Sadáji Dáji, &c. ...	6th March 1879.	24,738 0 4	2,578 4 2	...	2,578 4 2	1,078 14 10	1,499 5 4	41·8	
		Broach Táluka.									
2	Jhánor ...	Khushálsingji Mohansingji	2nd March 1882.	42,175 0 0	10,808 0 0	...	10,808 0 0	.....	10,808 0 0	...	
			Total ...	66,913 0 4	13,386 4 2	...	13,386 4 2	1,078 14 10	12,307 5 4	8·	

BHIMBHA'I KIRPA'RA'M,
Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the Results of the working of the Gujarát Encumbered Estates Acts for the year 1897-98.

Zilla.	Number of Estates under the operation of the Acts on 31st July 1898.	Amount remaining to be paid to Creditors at the end of 1896-97.	Paid to Creditors during 1897-98.			Remaining to be paid to Creditors at the end of 1897-98.	Account of Government Advances.					Remarks.
			By advances from Government.	By collection from Tálukdárs.	Total.		Advances outstanding at the end of 1896-97.	Interest accrued up to 31st July 1898.	Total Advances with Interest.	Amount repaid during the year.	Advances outstanding at the end of 1897-98.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Ahmedabad—Act VI of 1862, as per Appendices I and	37	31,753	...	4,250	4,250	27,503	1,52,873	7,629	1,60,502	15,429	1,45,073	
Kaira—Act XXI of 1881, as per Appendix II ...	24	4,932	...	69	69	4,863	1,04,902	5,006	1,09,908	17,400	92,508	
Broach—Act XXI of 1881, as per Appendix III ...	2	13,386	...	1,079	1,079	12,307	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	63	50,071	....	5,398	5,398	44,673	2,57,775	12,635	2,70,410	32,829	2,37,581	

BHIMBHAI KIRPARAM,
Tálukdári Settlement Officer, Gujarát.

APPENDIX V.

Financial Review of the Estates under Management for the year 1897-98.

No.	Estate, owner's name and nature of revenue management.	Outstanding balance.	Revenue for collection.	Total.	Receipts, 1897-98.			Charges, 1897-98.								Balance in hand on 31st July 1898.	Remission.	Balance outstanding in the villages on 31st July 1898.	Debts outstanding on 31st July 1898.	Remarks.
					Cash in hand on 1st August 1897.	Total realizations during 1897-98.	Total.	Government dues.	Collection, &c., charges in the Táluka.	Tálukdári Settlement Officer's establishment.	Maintenance, education and other expenses of Tálukdárs.	Paid to creditors.	Special.	Miscellaneous.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
								AHMEDABAD COLLECTORATE.												
								Under Act VI of 1862.												
								Under Direct Management.												
	Sánand Táluka.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Khoda (crop share)—																			
1	Takhatsing Ajubhai	46	890	936	736	903	1,639	288	39	26	...	850	...	...	1,203	436	...	33	...	
	Makhiáv (crop share)—																			
2	Gagubha Raesingji	...	11,455	11,455	934	11,455	12,389	3,432	204	212	1,262	4,000	505	977	10,592	1,797	...	...	...	
	Dhandhuka Táluka.																			
	Bela (crop share)—																			
3	Vika Dosa	168	445	613	98	533	631	...	38	9	...	328	46	12	433	198	...	80	...	
4	Jetha Vasta	160	407	567	91	452	543	...	54	10	...	320	46	...	430	113	...	115	...	
	Jhánjharka (crop share)—																			
5	Bhagvatsing Devising	...	718	718	31	718	749	381	109	...	...	100	...	52	642	107	...	...	...	
6	Ramsing Khodabhai	...	690	690	84	690	774	254	67	12	...	250	...	66	649	125	...	...	...	
7	Vajesing Hothibhai	...	...	...	19	...	19	...	...	...	...	19	...	—	19	...	...	...	...	
	Gogha Táluka.																			
	Khámbha (crop share)—																			
8	Hamirji Vakabhai, &c.... ...	...	1,200	1,200	1,015	1,200	2,215	146	95	24	...	1,827	...	12	2,104	111	...	...	...	
	Viramgám Táluka.																			
	Rudátal (acre rates)—																			
9	Huzurji Godadji	25	371	396	85	372	457	35	5	7	44	250	...	3	344	113	19	5	...	
10	Madhaji Ramaji	470	1,402	1,872	268	1,113	1,381	321	109	26	159	300	300	30	1,245	136	333	426	...	
11	Dhanaji Nathuji	340	820	1,160	41	661	702	188	11	14	47	150	...	14	424	278	259	210	...	
	Sinaj Kánpura (acre rates)—																			
12	Hariji Badarji, &c.	812	962	1,774	662	712	1,374	144	23	13	...	731	...	30	941	433	1,049	13	...	
13	Savaji Ramaji, &c.	822	997	1,819	71	731	802	142	22	14	...	400	...	30	608	194	1,086	2	...	
14	Umaji Kaslaji, &c.	137	977	1,114	217	940	1,157	94	54	20	...	300	...	24	492	665	174	...	...	
15	Hamirji Punjaji, &c.	183	1,505	1,688	491	1,496	1,987	97	57	29	...	1,500	...	24	1,707	280	192	...	...	
16	Okhaji Dhanaji, &c.	61	817	878	50	773	823	94	40	16	...	309	...	24	483	340	92	13	...	
	Common land	5,143	1,688	6,831	1,254	289	1,543	3	194	3	...	...	40	22	262	1,281	6,363	179	...	

	Jethipura (acre rates)—																		
17	Agarsang Savaji, &c.	130	847	977	37	810	847	350	35	15	179	150	...	31	760	87	119	48	...
	Dabhsar (acre rates)—																		
18	Pathaji Becherji, &c.	97	2,893	2,990	464	2,346	3,310	606	230	56	273	1,200	610	53	3,058	252	129	15	...
	GOGHA TÁLUKÁ.																		
								NOT UNDER DIRECT MANAGEMENT.											
	Bhavánipura (crop share)—																		
19	Karaba Kasamji		221	221	816	221	1,037	70	18	8	363	518	...	3	980	57	...	...	...
	Avánia (crop share)—																		
20	Virabhai Sumrabhai		65	65	4	65	69	24	5	1	...	35	...	...	65	4	...	...	...
	DHANDHUKA TÁLUKA.																		
	Hadmantala (crop share)—																		
21	Bulakhi Modji		2,100	2,100	853	2,100	2,953	822	28	43	...	1,700	...	99	2,692	261	...	...	...
	Kinára (crop share)—																		
22	Valji Modji		608	608	79	608	687	151	8	12	...	400	...	...	571	116	...	...	...
	Bagad (crop share)—																		
23	Punja Vikamsi		350	350	136	350	486	...	40	16	...	180	...	...	236	250	...	...	...
24	Bhoka Oghad		350	350	116	350	466	...	40	16	...	375	...	...	431	85	...	...	...
25	Naja Ebhal		500	500	218	500	718	...	79	32	...	500	...	...	611	107	...	...	...
	Khokharnesh (crop share)—																		
26	Jivabhai Desubhai	131	304	435	24	304	328	130	4	4	...	40	...	...	178	150	131	...	...
27	Rupabhai Bhavabhai	132	304	436	52	304	356	121	4	4	...	75	...	...	204	152	132	...	...
28	Malekbhai Partapsing	...	152	152	40	152	192	65	2	3	...	40	...	...	110	82	...	...	...
29	Modji Partapsing	...	152	152	44	152	196	65	2	3	...	45	...	...	115	81	...	...	...
	Anidli Kasbáti and Bubávav (crop share)—																		
30	Kanubhai Pirbahi	...	695	695	159	695	854	..	10	15	...	500	...	...	525	329	...	...	...
31	Chandrasing Amiji	...	600	600	61	40	101	...	8	13	...	50	...	3	74	27	...	560	...
32	Bavaji Jethibhai	...	500	500	459	500	959	...	6	...	...	415	...	3	424	535	...	...	...
33	Fatehbhai Achhabhai	116	400	516	254	324	578	...	4	4	...	...	..	...	8	570	66	126	...
34	Manubha Bavaji	25	340	365	554	262	816	23	18	...	...	512	...	...	553	263	25	78	...
35	Dadubha Narsing, &c.	70	180	250	130	180	310	...	2	3	...	250	...	1	256	54	70	...	...
36	Motaji Bhagvanji	...	180	180	70	180	250	...	2	4	...	200	...	...	206	44	...	...	...
37	Bapasaheb Dadásaheb, &c.		350	350	103	350	453	...	17	20	...	350	...	...	387	66	...	...	...
38	Bapusaheb Jonaji, &c.		400	400	121	400	521	...	5	8	...	450	...	2	465	56	...	...	...
39	Murcha Sultan	100	300	400	25	75	100	...	1	14	...	60	...	...	75	25	100	225	...
								ESTATES UNDER GUARDIANS AND WARDS ACT VIII OF 1890.												
	Rozka (crop share)—																		
40	Gagubha Dipsing	133	6,851	6,989	6,391	6,989	13,380	2,097	378	...	1,375	...	3,000	113	6,963	*6,417	...	...	...
	Cher (crop share)—																		
41	Udesang Agarsang, &c. ...	75	249	324	251	249	500	168	39	9	40	...	...	18	274	226	75	...	...
	Kharad (crop share)—																		
42	Noghabhai Pathabhai, Oghadbhai Pathabhai and Naranbhai Pathabhai.	...	225	225	5	225	230	185	36	...	...	...	...	...	221	9	...	...	...
	Ránpur (crop share)—																		
43	Chandrasing Dajiraj and Bapuji Dajiraj.	...	585	585	413	585	998	200	8	12	40	290	...	3	553	445	...	...	...
	Fedra (crop share)—																		
44	Shivsingji Ravabhai	...	159	159	127	159	286	70	20	4	...	...	...	...	94	192	...	...	...

* Rs. 3,000 in Government security and Rs. 3,417 in cash.

APPENDIX V—*continued.*

No.	Estate, owner's name and nature of revenue management.	Outstanding balance.	Revenue for collection	Total.	Receipts, 1897-98.			Charges, 1897-98.								Balance in hand on 31st July 1898.	Remission.	Balance outstanding in the villages on 31st Jul 1898.	Debts outstanding on 31st July 1898.	Remarks.
					Cash in hand on 1st August 1897.	Total realizations during 1897-98.	Total.	Government dues.	Collection, &c., charges in the Táluka.	Tálukdári Settlement Officer's establishment.	Maintenance, education and other expenses of Tálukdárs.	Paid to creditors.	Special.	Miscellaneous.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	DHANDHUKA TÁLUKA—*continued.*							AHMEDABAD COLLECTORATE—*continued.*												
								ESTATES UNDER GUARDIANS AND WARDS ACT VIII OF 1890—*continued.*												
	Khokhernesh (crop share)—																			
45	Bapubha Satbha, Vajesing Satbha and Dadubha Satbha...	...	495	495	140	495	635	174	8	13	...	...	...	5	200	435	...	...	...	
	Vejalka (crop share)—																			
46	Deva Rama	3	651	654	2,339	654	2,993	...	39	17	210	...	14	...	280	2,713	...	...	...	
	Návda (crop share)—																			
47	Mohan Nathu	1,547	4,588	6,135	10,101	3,958	14,059	517	447	131	1,000	...	60	790	2,945	11,114*	104	2,073	...	* Rs. 4,400 in Government securities and Rs. 6,714 in cash.
	Unchdi (crop share)—																			
48	Raesingji Hamjibhai	...	1,967	1,967	3,356	1,967	5,323	306	317	43	750	1,000	...	70	2,486	2,837	...	...	...	
	Pipli (crop share)—																			
49	Gagubha Shivsingji	Entered under Section 28.																		
	DHOLKA TÁLUKA.																			
	Várna (crop share)—																			
50	Bhaiji Ramabhai	1	62	63	1	63	64	16	...	...	41	...	...	...	57	7	...	...	...	
	Dholka (acre rates)—																			
51	Dadasaheb Bavasaheb	164	7,600	7,764	5,499	7,550	13,049	4,837	730	197	1,100	2,600	200	378	10,042	3,007	102	112	...	
	Common land	98	3,918	4,016	2,646	3,905	6,551	1,166	384	...	...	...	4,710	...	6,260	291	3	108	...	
	Rúnesar (crop share)—																			
52	Meghabhai Kanubhai	72	160	232	84	96	180	18	5	3	...	...	86	...	112	68	...	136	...	
	Gángad (acre rates)—																			
53	Juwansingji Bhaisaheb... ...	Entered under Revenue Default.																		
	Baroda (crop share)—																			
54	Kasalsingji Shivsingji	8	358	366	109	352	461	264	21	6	...	...	...	3	294	167	...	14	...	
	Simej (crop share)—																			
55	Raising Tejabhai	27	502	529	271	529	800	285	21	11	...	...	...	6	323	477	...	...	...	
	SÁNAND TÁLUKA.																			
	Vichia (crop share)—																			
56	Dhirsingji Ramsingji and Gagubha Ramsingji	...	605	605	561	605	1,166	289	58	17	...	...	60	6	430	736	...	...	...	
	Makhiáv (crop share)—																			
57	Gagubha Raesingji, &c. ...	Entered under Act VI of 1862.																		
	VIRAMGÁM TÁLUKA.																			
	Dekdváda (crop share)—																			
58	Dhanaji Gobarsing	529	1,136	1,665	179	1,181	1,360	995	182	22	...	...	...	41	1,240	120	451	33	1,017	
	Tammánia (crop share)—																			
59	Kesrising Kubersing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

	Saddtpura (crop share)—																		
60	Kanaji Karansang and Nadhaji Karafisang	54	1,161	1,215	578	255	833	391	60	19	230	...	...	25	725	108	23	937	...
	Thori Thámbha (crop share)—																		
61	Punjbha Jambhai	286	1,900	2,186	1,177	2,117	3,294	112	122	49	765	650	300	91	2,089	1,205	32	37	...
	Pandr (crop share)—																		
62	Takhatsing Samatsing	...	Entered	under Se	ction	320.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vanthal (crop share)—																		
63	Bapumia Miasaheb	570	1,519	2,089	5,316	1,638	6,954	180	30	32	1,270	...	91	...	1,603	5,351	345	106	...
	PRÁNTIJ TÁLUKA.																		
	Majra (crop share) —																		
64	Kamaludin Najumia	...	83	83	148	68	216	...	...	3	125	...	...	2	130	86	...	15	...
	Moyedva's Rupaji (crop share)—																		
65	Nathusing Fatesing and Kesrising Fatesing	1,865	3,000	4,865	1,138	2,425	3,563	1,306	271	54	317	...	766	57	2,771	792	...	2,440	...
	Oran (crop share)—																		
66	Imambax Khanmia and Kadumia Khanmia...	70	381	451	140	335	475	...	12	2	...	...	...	2	16	459	...	116	...
	DASKROHI TÁLUKA.																		
	Ahmedabad (crop share)—																		
67	Syed Mahomadmia Bavamia ...	1,728	3,471	5,199	1,975	4,040	6,015	705	394	89	225	...	490	159	2,062	3,953	39	1,120	...
	DHANDHUKA TÁLUKA.							MISCELLANEOUS ESTATES UNDER MANAGEMENT.											
	Adva'l (crop share)—																		
68	Manubha Amrabhai, &c. ...	36	786	822	496	786	1,282	...	47	9	...	...	...	2	58	1,224	...	36	...
	Chasiána (crop share)—																		
69	Umedsing Sangabhai, &c. ...	49	6,038	6,087	68,828	5,955	74,783	1,040	354	129	...	...	...	53	1,576	73,207†	...	132	...
	Cher (crop share)—																		
70	Patabhai Jasvatsing	1,150	741	1,891	97	684	781	225	60	26	...	...	...	...	311	470	...	1,207	...
71	Vakhatsing Rasabhai, &c. ...	...	227	227	371	227	598	168	48	9	...	300	...	21	546	52	...	...	...
72	Jesibhai Kalabhai, &c. ...	...	179	179	165	153	318	84	26	5	...	...	...	14	129	189	...	26	...
	Ránpur (crop share)—																		
73	Subamia Bapusaheb	...	2,050	2,050	63	1,250	1,313	...	7	52	...	1,200	...	...	1,259	54	800	...	...
	Kundli (crop share)—																		
74	Bhaya Chomla	1,265	1,915	3,180	137	1,044	1,181	589	24	14	...	...	...	...	627	554	1,265	871	...
75	Ram Naja	...	650	650	102	500	602	147	6	9	...	...	...	...	162	440	...	150	...
	Bhadla Mota (crop share)—																		
76	Punja Ebhal	...	2,700	2,700	123	1,401	1,524	450	19	32	...	...	...	4	505	1,019	...	1,299	...
77	Godad Golan	...	4,000	4,000	157	1,650	1,807	750	25	42	...	...	...	6	823	984	...	2,350	...
	Pipli (crop share)—																		
78	Kalubha Jasmatsing	24	1,952	1,976	2,309	1,872	4,181	233	141	41	1,450	...	...	228	2,093	2,088	104	...	...
79	Gagubha Shivsingji	66	1,895	1,961	1,558	1,782	3,340	592	272	...	300	1,000	...	91	2,255	1,085	63	116	...
	Návda (crop share)—																		
80	Latifkhan Sardar Mahomedkhan	4	2,456	2,460	3,644	2,418	6,062	...	203	60	...	...	...	332	595	5,467	...	42	...
	Ga'mph (crop share)—																		
81	Agarsing Raisingji	1,313	59,932	61,245	19,207	56,555	75,762	12,761	2,474	933	7,033	10,000	3,000	3,539	39,740	36,022	690	4,000	...
	Ráeka (crop share)—																		
82	Falji Madarsing, &c.	737	3,095	3,832	164	3,337	3,501	2,249	237	59	...	14	226	74	2,859	642	...	495	...
	PRÁNTIJ TÁLUKA																		
	Antroli Vás Dolji (crop share)—																		
83	Kalusing Lalsing	1,166	5,405	6,571	822	4,128	4,950	1,172	272	56	636	...	2,130	457	4,723	227	448	1,995	...
	Baini Muva'di (crop share)—																		
84	Bechersing Kubersing	...	433	433	...	364	364	251	2	...	...	...	...	...	253	111	...	69	...
	Oran (crop share)—																		
85	Askarali Lalmia	3,567	7,793	11,360	1,997	5,959	7,956	3,476	408	110	...	...	2,500	1,125	7,619	337	1,821	3,580	...
	VIRAMGÁM TÁLUKA.																		
	Ruddtal (acre rates)—																		
86	Umaji Jodhaji	...	3,164	3,164	331	2,192	2,523	885	176	...	379	...	...	57	1,497	1,026	...	972	...

† Rs. 58,400 in Government securities.

APPENDIX V—*continued.*

No.	Estate, owner's name, and nature of revenue management.	Outstanding balance.	Revenue for collection.	Total.	Receipts, 1897-98.			Charges, 1896-97.								Balance in hand on 31st July 1897.	Remission	Balance outstanding in the villages on 31st July 1898.	Debts outstanding on 31st July 1898.	Remarks.
					Cash in hand on 1st August 1897.	Total realizations during 1897-98.	Total.	Government dues.	Collection, &c., charges in the Táluka.	Tálukdári Settlement Officer's establishment.	Maintenance, education and other expenses of Tálukdárs.	Paid to creditors	Special.	Miscellaneous.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
								AHMEDABAD COLLECTORATE—*contd.*												
								ESTATES MANAGED ON ACCOUNT OF REVENUE DEFAULT.												
	SÁNAND TÁLUKA.																			
87	*Chekhla* (crop share)— Ramsing Devaji	1,116	3,973	5,089	910	3,662	4,572	3,449	331	71	...	...	...	77	3,928	644	4	1,423	...	
88	*Kundal* (crop share)— Raghabhai Abhesing	140	892	1,032	336	876	1,212	740	12	25	...	300	...	3	1,080	132	156	...	...	
89	*Godháví* (crop share)— Motibhai Dungarji	479	3,355	3,834	1,486	2,647	4,133	2,703	254	59	...	...	...	19	3,035	1,098	325	862	...	
90	*Káneti* (crop share)— Jalamsing Bhimji, &c. ...	...	984	984	162	984	1,146	767	65	12	...	...	...	6	850	296	...	...	...	
91	*Lodrál* (crop share)— Bai Ramba	...	71	71	...	71	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	...	...	...	
	DHANDHUKA TÁLUKA.																			
92	*Khas* (acre rates)— Raning Sanga	60	13,105	13,165	8,073	13,165	21,238	5,412	429	263	...	3,206	3,172	106	12,588	8,650	...	...	...	
93	*Návda* (crop share)— Sardarsing Hamabhai	4	2,456	2,460	3,644	2,418	6,062	...	203	60	...	...	...	332	595	5,467	...	42	...	
94	*Adval* (crop share)— Mavsingji Rupsingji	...	1,491	1,491	...	1,491	1,491	621	...	...	...	...	...	....	621	870	...	...	...	
	DHOLKA TÁLUKA.																			
95	*Dholi Ráipur* (crop share) Vásna Tálukdárs	153	1,483	1,636	2,082	1,364	3,446	368	115	52	...	...	1,900	...	2,435	1,011	...	272	...	
96	*Gángad* (acre rates)— Juvansing Bhaisaheb	10,092	48,778	58,870	21,667	48,801	70,468	23,001	4,257	884	2,990	31,800	...	3,028	65,960	4,508	2,953	7,116	...	
97	*Amblíála Wánto* (crop share)— Gagji Rambhai, &c.	265	554	819	101	639	740	496	91	12	...	...	...	...	599	141	...	180	...	
98	*Chandisar Wánto* (crop share)— Gopalji Kandhabhai	127	2,148	2,275	120	1,812	1,932	1,624	213	44	...	...	...	50	1,931	1	...	463	...	
99	*Wautha Vánto* (crop share)— Vautha Tálukdárs	244	733	977	1	747	748	658	17	10	...	...	...	...	685	63	...	230	...	
100	*Gánol* (crop share)— Vajesung Merubhai	424	2,046	2,470	260	1,588	1,848	1,515	104	42	...	...	...	42	1,703	145	75	807	...	
101	*Baroda* (crop share)— Baroda Tálukdárs	...	883	883	1	861	862	695	73	37	...	...	...	...	805	57	...	22	...	
102	*Vásna Kelia Wánto* (crop share)— Shivsingji Hathibhai	...	500	500	66	281	347	202	13	5	...	61	...	...	281	66	...	219	...	

								MANAGED UNDER SECTION 320 OF CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE.											
	DHOLKA TÁLUKA.																		
	Simej (crop share)—																		
103	Raesing Tejabhai, &c. ...	...	56	56	89	5	94	28	5	2	...	...	...	...	35	59	...	51	25
	Gángad (acre rates)—																		
104	Juvansingji Bhaisaheb ..	Entered under Revenue Default.																	47,109
105	Bai Motiba, widow of Jasubha Agarsang	173	1,617	1,790	1,374	1,626	3,000	795	288	50	300	800	...	128	2,361	639	82	82	18,321
	Chabúsar (crop share)—																		
106	Parbhatsing Harising	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
	Dhanvádá, &c. (crop share)—																		
107	Devising Abhesing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,891
	VIRAMGÁM TÁLUKA.																		
	Gunjdla (crop share)—																		
108	Madhuji Munaji	101	1,471	1,572	416	1,549	1,965	517	97	21	...	...	...	...	635	1,330	23	...	6,504
109	Gopalji Anopji	...	200	200	...	200	200	129	...	...	...	...	...	...	129	71	...	...	1,226
	Kukvá'v (crop share)—																		
110	Okhaji Sadaji	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	797
	Dángarva (crop share)—																		
111	Rupaji Kumbhaji, &c. ...	14	431	445	369	445	814	59	10	8	...	60	...	..	137	677	...	...	590
112	Dalaji Madhaji	...	250	250	255	250	505	59	4	5	...	300	...	...	368	137	...	...	1,180
	Hathipura (crop share)—																		
113	Kesrising Gulabsing	...	1,360	1,360	98	1,360	1,458	724	54	27	...	535	...	...	1,340	118	...	...	5,348
	Dekávádá (crop share)—																		
114	Sujaji Prithiraj, &c. ...	262	577	839	108	600	708	498	99	11	...	..	...	21	629	79	222	17	6,802
115	Dhanaji Gobarsung	Entered under Minors.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,017
	Sadátpura (crop share)—																		
116	Sadaji Kasuji, &c.	420	7,139	7,559	6,403	2,728	9,131	2,152	128	117	150	6,100	198	...	8,845	286	175	4,656	25,756
117	Karansung Dosabhai, &c. ...	Entered under Minors.																	211
	Bhoini (crop share)—																		
118	Amirsing Harising, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	449
	Vithlápur (crop share)—																		
119	Kesraji Ravaji	1,092	321	1,413	24	344	368	247	24	13	...	...	...	53	337	31	66	1,003	70
120	Nathuji Jodhaji, &c.	2,482	333	2,815	54	355	409	247	39	7	...	...	...	62	355	54	413	2,047	556
	Bámroli (crop share)—																		
121	Sursung Rásabhai	9	152	161	123	159	282	51	20	3	...	50	...	...	124	158	...	2	593
122	Jivaji Galdharji	135	246	381	197	310	507	116	43	6	...	100	15	19	299	208	71	...	204
123	Jethiji Náranji	8	126	134	98	132	230	51	9	3	...	50	...	...	113	117	—	2	307
	Abásna (crop share)—																		
124	Karansing Dhanaji	72	828	900	519	861	1,380	351	51	18	...	187	...	...	607	773	39	...	4,893
	Madrisána (crop share)—																		
125	Gobársing Anopsing	...	1,712	1,712	1,178	1,712	2,890	545	21	33	...	1,100	...	41	1,740	1,150	...	...	3,500
	Chaniár (crop share)—																		
126	Amarsing Punjaji	60	311	371	477	344	821	...	8	8	...	300	...	62	378	443	...	27	1,933
127	Danaji Sadaji, &c.	330	1,401	1,731	800	1,461	2,261	481	45	37	...	285	...	26	874	1,387	...	270	575
128	Hiraji Karsanji	22	409	431	537	409	946	235	32	11	...	487	...	41	806	140	...	22	1,994
129	Gamánsing Bhathiji	44	1,172	1,216	1,446	717	2,163	258	13	19	...	959	...	48	1,297	866	...	499	13,929
130	Sujaji Chandaji	...	527	527	...	527	527	211	...	...	...	...	...	...	211	316	...	...	3,908
131	Kanaji Karsanji	44	1,172	1,216	718	1,073	1,791	469	40	23	...	...	...	60	592	1,199	...	143	16,160
	Ránti Náni (crop share)—																		
132	Umaji Punjaji	...	50	50	51	34	85	...	1	1	...	47	...	...	49	36	...	16	46
133	Jodhaji Jesaji	75	605	680	53	303	356	238	52	...	...	51	...	3	344	12	15	362	5,731
134	Ratansing Naransing	...	275	275	...	133	133	119	7	...	...	...	...	5	131	2	...	142	1,031
	Panár (crop share)—																		
135	Samatsing Jesulsing	2,329	4,238	6,567	298	3,497	3,795	492	31	20	...	...	...	142	685	3,110	...	3,070	7,150
136	Pranbai, widow of Jesalsing Manaji	88	155	243	145	155	300	...	1	1	...	100	—	...	102	198	...	88	1,817

No.	Estate, owner's name and nature of revenue management.	Out-standing balance.	Revenue for collection.	Total.	Receipts, 1897-98.			Charges, 1897-98.								Balance in hand on 31st July 1898.	Remission.	Balance outstanding in the villages on 31st July 1898.	Debts outstanding on 31st July 1898.	Remarks.
					Cash in hand on 1st August 1897.	Total realizations during 1897-98.	Total.	Government dues.	Collection, &c., charges in the Táluka.	Tálukdári Settlement Officer's establishment.	Maintenance, education and other expenses of Tálukdárs.	Paid to creditors.	Special.	Miscellaneous.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	VIRAMGÁM TÁLUKA—*continued.*							AHMEDABAD COLLECTORATE—*continued.*												
	Bhankoda (crop share)—							MANAGED UNDER SECTION 320 OF CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE—*continued.*												
137	Hiraji Dolatsing	19	256	275	175	275	450	95	4	6	..	130	...	1	236	214	...	...	5,448	
138	Badsing Dosaji	179	3,325	3,504	4,148	3,204	7,352	1,230	136	71	200	3,072	...	15	4,724	2,628	...	300	16,708	
139	Partapsing Dosaji	182	3,325	3,507	3,740	3,207	6,947	1,231	93	69	..	...	...	51	1,444	5,503	...	300	17,259	
140	Becherji Ratansing	67	1,194	1,261	757	1,161	1,918	442	36	24	100	500	...	3	1,105	813	...	100	962	
141	Gambhirsing Vakhatsing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,298	
	Tanmania (crop share)—																			
142	Mulubhai Shavabhai	59	81	140	12	140	152	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	150	...	...	1,480	
143	Karansing Alubhai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	422	
	Bhagápura (crop share)—																			
144	Himatsing Kesrising	576	2,904	3,480	2,462	2,904	5,366	758	146	58	1,100	1,400	...	...	3,462	1,904	...	576	9,595	
	Ukardi (crop share)—																			
145	Becherji Ranaji	119	1,038	1,157	869	1,109	1,978	395	126	19	...	756	...	...	1,296	682	48	...	1,644	
146	Bai Dhanbai, widow of Jivaji Badarji	...	20	20	13	20	33	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	27	...	...	26	
	Sangpura (crop share)—																			
147	Savaji Gamji	318	229	547	3	235	238	146	3	5	...	—	...	28	182	56	312	...	149	
	Runi Runode (crop share)—																			
148	Sardarkhan Miasaheb	449	855	1,304	559	575	1,134	117	113	14	...	...	...	1	245	889	63	666	5,733	
	GOGHA TÁLUKA.																			
	Navágám Nána (crop share)—																			
149	Dajibhai Vaghjibhai	...	2	2	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	1	45	
150	Vakabhai Desulji	...	30	30	7	30	37	...	2	...	...	6	...	...	8	29	...	...	200	
151	Madarsing Mokábhai	...	2	2	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	40	
152	Amarsing Bhupatsing	...	8	8	3	8	11	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	3	8	...	...	4	
153	Jijibhai Jasabhai	...	9	9	2	9	11	..	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	9	...	...	47	
154	Jivabhai Alubhai	...	25	25	6	25	31	...	2	...	...	5	...	...	7	24	...	...	129	
155	Ratansing Kayabhai	..	7	7	2	7	9	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	7	...	...	12	
156	Fatesing Jibhai	...	12	12	2	12	14	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	3	11	...	...	155	
	Lúkadia (crop share)—																			
157	Jasmatsing Varsabhai	...	60	60	1	60	61	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	56	...	...	60	
	Kukad (crop share)—																			
158	Meghabhai Devaji	...	71	71	13	42	55	...	6	...	...	12	...	...	18	37	...	29	312	
	Málpur (crop share)—																			
159	Ram Arjan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	184	
	Bhánkhel (crop share)—																			
160	Ratansing Khengarsing ...	...	13	13	3	13	16	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	3	13	...	...	23	
	Padva (crop share)—																			
161	Dholabhai Kanabhai, &c. ...	...	90	90	40	90	130	...	7	1	...	34	...	...	42	88	...	...	931	
162	Kalbha Jayabhai	...	88	88	44	88	132	...	7	1	...	38	...	...	46	86	...	...	403	
163	Bavaji Partapsing	...	30	30	13	30	43	...	2	...	...	12	...	...	14	29	...	...	143	
164	Vakhatsing Khodabhai ...	...	30	30	...	30	30	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	28	...	...	95	

	Badi Rajpura (crop share)—																			
165	Jalumsing Merubhai	...	...	15	15	12	15	27	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	26	...	...	176
166	Kalbha Noghabhai	...	...	51	51	30	51	81	...	4	1	...	29	...	...	34	47	...	...	143
	Shámpura (crop share)—																			
167	Kalbha Patabhai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
	Malekvadar (crop share)—																			
168	Pragjibhai Bharabhai	...	...	101	101	20	101	121	...	8	..	...	19	...	...	27	94	...	...	553
	Nána Khokhra (crop share)—																			
169	Kanubhai Jethibhai	...	...	20	20	5	18	23	...	2	...	...	4	...	...	6	17	...	2	111
	Avánia (crop share)—																			
170	Mobutsing Amarsing	...	...	75	75	99	75	174	...	5	2	...	93	...	...	100	74	...	...	178
	Morchund (crop share)—																			
171	Ramsung Hadabhai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	561
	PRÁNTIJ TÁLUKA.																			
	Vághpur (crop share)																			
172	Kubersing Hamirsing		32	55	87	28	39	67	...	3	...	...	...	...		3	64	...	48	386
173	Gambhirsing Jesalsing... ...		8	55	63	58	31	89	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	86	...	32	555
174	Gobarsing Jesalsing		11	67	78	82	41	123	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	122	...	37	402
175	Harising Jesalsing		11	60	71	100	47	147	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	144	...	24	194
176	Vajesing Jethising		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	187
	DHANDHUKA TÁLUKA.																			
	Aniáli Bhimji (crop share)—																			
177	Jalamsing Kaslabhai		...	580	580	278	580	858	205	6	9	...	225	...	8	453	405	...	...	522
178	Vakhatsing Raghabhai, &c. ...		...	805	805	193	805	998	462	7	10	...	140	...	12	631	367	...	...	3.257
179	Bhimsing Visabhai		...	440	440	214	440	654	155	11	7	...	170	...	...	343	311	...	...	1,175
180	Ladhubha Nayabhai		...	615	615	300	615	915	205	6	10	...	250	...	8	479	436	...	...	701
181	Udesung Ajubhai		...	400	400	146	400	546	171	11	6	...	110	...	...	298	248	...	...	1,635
182	Narsing Abhesing, &c.		...	485	485	57	485	542	341	18	8	...	19	...	...	386	156	...	...	3,165
183	Bhagji Amarsing		...	500	500	107	500	607	308	5	8	...	56	...	12	389	218	...	...	699
184	Ratansing Rasabhai.		...	450	450	128	450	578	256	15	7	...	79	...	...	357	221	...	...	1,635
185	Nagbhai Khodabhai, &c. ...		...	430	430	117	430	547	256	5	7	...	72	...	10	350	197	...	...	7,848
186	Devising Bhojrajji		...	510	510	234	510	744	256	12	8	...	191	...	...	467	277	...	...	7,216
187	Vajesing Dajibhai, &c.... ...		...	1,305	1,305	565	1,305	1,870	510	26	21	...	460	...	7	1,024	846	...	...	4,319
188	Malubhai Ravabhai		...	500	500	100	500	600	257	15	8	...	27	...	...	307	293	...	...	5,173
	Jhinjhar (crop share)—																			
189	Sartansing Banesing		...	55	55	44	55	99	...	2	1	...	35	...	...	38	61	...	...	2,097
190	Merubhai Patabhai		...	36	36	16	36	52	7	8	...	...	7	...	...	22	30	...	...	218
	Gunda (crop share)—																			
191	Uga Raning		...	19	19	8	19	27	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	22	....	...	605
	Godhávata (crop share)—																			
192	Rupla Bhoja, &c.		...	88	88	61	88	149	29	2	2	...	50	...	...	83	66	...	...	719
193	Ratna Begha		...	32	32	40	28	68	10	1	1	...	29	...	...	41	27	...	4	143
194	Moti Raimal	2		30	32	21	32	53	6	3	...	...	12	...	...	21	32	...	...	244
195	Chagan Raimal...		...	75	75	62	75	137	7	1	1	...	60	...	...	69	68	...	...	251
	Kothadia (crop share)—																			
196	Govindsing Meghabhai ...		...	10	10	16	10	26	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	13	13	...	...	24
197	Atabhai Jesabhai	7		27	34	26	34	60	...	...	1	...	24	...	...	25	35	...	...	405
198	Nathubhai Meghabhai		...	90	90	59	90	149	32	4	2	...	41	...	...	79	70	...	...	760
199	Ladhubhai Bhavsing		...	50	50	30	50	80	31	1	1	...	25	...	...	58	22	...	...	282
200	Kasiabhai Meghabhai		...	80	80	55	80	135	32	5	2	...	44	..	...	83	52	...	...	418
201	Bhagvansing Devaji		...	50	50	10	50	60	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	37	...	...	133
202	Kaslabhai Banesing		...	12	12	2	12	14	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	5	...	...	231
203	Bai Bonjiba, widow of Jalamsing Halubhai		...	25	25	11	25	36	15	...	1	...	8	...	...	24	12	...	...	73
204	Pathubha Faljibhai	10		40	50	3	40	43	25	4	1	...	...	...	...	30	13	10	...	40
205	Umedsing Gagabhai		...	40	40	...	40	40	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	10	...	...	252
	Kharad (crop share —																			
206	Bapji Kesabhia		...	125	125	28	125	153	92	17	2	...	9	...	...	120	33	...	...	905
207	Khodabhai Raghabhai		...	105	105	35	105	140	86	7	1	...	25	...	...	119	21	...	...	715
208	Bhagvansing Faljibhai		...	300	300	49	300	349	173	13	4	...	35	...	...	225	124	...	...	2,105

No.	Estate, owner's name and nature of revenue management.	Outstanding balance.	Revenue for collection.	Total.	Receipts, 1897-98.			Charges, 1897-98.								Balance in hand on 31st July 1898.	Remission.	Balance outstanding in the villages on 31st July 1898.	Debts outstanding on 31st July 1898.	Remarks.
					Cash in hand on 1st August 1897.	Total realizations during 1897-98.	Total.	Government dues.	Collection, &c., charges in the Táluka.	Tálukdári Settlement Officer's establishment.	Maintenance, education and other expenses of Tálukdárs.	Paid to creditors.	Special.	Miscellaneous.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	DHANDHUKA TÁLUKA—*contd.*							AHMEDABAD COLLECTORATE—*continued.*												
								MANAGED UNDER SECTION 320 OF CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE—*contd.*												
	Dhandhuka (crop share)—																			
209	Mamdumia Fatemia	...	76	76	121	76	197	2	2	2	...	112	...	...	118	79	...	...	106	
210	Mamdumia Pirmia	...	76	76	53	76	129	10	1	1	...	48	...	...	60	69	...	...	229	
211	Mirasaheb Badamia	...	147	147	96	147	243	7	1	2	...	90	...	...	100	143	...	...	241	
212	Ahmedali Pirmia	...	72	72	49	72	121	10	1	1	...	45	...	...	57	64	...	...	399	
	Jaska (crop share)—																			
213	Bhupatsing Punjabhai... ...	...	70	70	42	70	112	23	2	1	...	32	...	...	58	54	...	...	1,031	
214	Khodabhai Ghemabhai... ...	...	9	9	10	9	19	...	1	...	...	6	...	...	7	12	...	...	131	
215	Dajibhai Abhesing	...	50	50	28	50	78	23	2	1	...	15	...	...	41	37	...	...	278	
	Rozka (crop share)—																			
216	Shivubhai Vajesing	...	50	50	69	50	119	...	32	1	...	25	...	...	58	61	...	...	3,030	
217	Nagbhai Hathibhai	26	522	548	37	548	585	317	59	...	...	...	19	...	395	190	...	...	3,040	
218	Bhojrajji Atabhai	327	3,182	3,509	2,287	3,459	5,746	1,408	336	75	...	375	179	18	2,391	3,355	50	...	31,444	
	Bávaliári (crop share)—																			
219	Agarsing Chandabhai	...	176	176	41	176	217	121	19	3	...	...	...	3	146	71	...	...	123	
220	Motibhai Madhavsing	17	39	56	30	56	86	10	3	1	...	19	...	1	34	52	...	...	80	
221	Samatsing Hathibhai	...	29	29	23	27	50	17	2	1	...	...	...	1	21	29	...	2	4,815	
222	Juwansing Mepjibhai	28	76	104	54	76	130	38	5	2	...	...	...	1	46	84	28	...	7,780	
223	Rupsing Faljibhai	4	46	50	13	50	63	11	4	1	...	...	...	...	16	47	...	...	47	
224	Harbhamji Atabhai	4	36	40	20	29	49	35	8	1	...	...	...	...	44	5	...	11	1,131	
225	Hamirji Gagabhai, &c.... ...	...	50	50	17	50	67	23	2	2	...	...	...	1	28	39	...	...	161	
226	Bhagatsing Halabhai	...	141	141	5	141	146	122	...	...	...	3	...	3	128	18	...	...	1,645	
227	Amarsing Bhojji	...	60	60	32	60	92	33	4	1	...	10	...	1	49	43	...	...	134	
228	Partapsing Ratanji	...	400	400	19	400	419	124	16	3	...	...	...	...	143	276	...	...	1,365	
229	Vaghábhai Hathibhai, &c. ...	25	61	86	32	86	118	15	2	1	...	15	...	4	37	81	...	...	230	
230	Agarsang Jethibhai	...	93	93	20	93	113	37	2	1	...	100	...	...	40	73	...	...	185	
231	Falji Sujabhai	111	236	347	165	347	512	48	8	7	...	...	...	5	168	344	...	...	1,228	
232	Jalamsing Rasabhai	...	59	59	12	59	71	33	3	1	...	...	...	1	38	33	...	...	36	
233	Dipsing Abhesing	4	26	30	4	30	34	11	1	1	...	...	...	...	13	21	...	...	1,151	
234	Dajibhai Vaghabhai	...	35	35	9	35	44	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	16	28	...	...	354	
235	Umedsing Vakabhai	...	35	35	22	35	57	15	...	1	...	9	...	...	25	32	...	...	4,577	
236	Fatesing Haribhai	...	40	40	8	40	48	18	2	1	...	...	...	...	21	27	...	...	11,86	
237	Jalamsing Banesing	...	65	65	65	65	130	...	3	1	...	44	...	...	48	82	...	...	327	
238	Dolatsing Dajibhai	...	88	88	179	88	267	15	3	...	...	59	100	...	177	90	...	...	84	
239	Jivabhai Bavaji	17	48	65	33	65	98	...	3	1	...	20	...	...	24	74	...	...	940	
240	Khumansing Vaghabhai ...	...	35	35	33	35	68	16	4	1	...	18	...	...	39	29	...	...	2,542	
241	Samatsing Motibhai	149	400	549	166	218	384	61	7	7	...	70	...	...	145	239	...	331	12,972	
242	Najibhai Malji	58	122	180	51	149	200	31	3	...	...	25	...	2	60	140	...	31	...	
	Dholera (crop share)—																			
243	Umedsing Desabhai	...	110	110	53	68	121	...	1	1	...	45	...	...	47	74	...	42	154	
244	Khodabhai Banesing	...	633	633	73	357	430	...	1	1	...	60	...	...	62	368	...	276	1,251	
245	Agarsung Bhavabhai	...	30	30	32	30	62	...	1	1	...	24	...	...	26	36	...	...	67	

	Unchdi (crop share)—																		
246	Vajesing Madhavsing	...	1,722	1,722	344	1,722	2,066	315	18	30	600	181	...	94	1,238	828	...	...	4,937
247	Kalabhai Dajibhai	—	550	550	402	550	952	148	7	11	...	340	...	...	506	446	...	...	1,145
	Bhadiád (crop share)—																		
248	Manabhai Ajabhai	...	1,468	1,468	1,572	1,193	2,765	...	62	33	...	1,325	...	...	1,420	1,345	...	275	12,441
249	Lakhabhai Bhimjibhai, &c. ...	4	53	57	24	57	81	...	1	...	...	24	...	...	25	56	...	...	766
250	Sardarsing Hamabhai	...	140	140	289	140	429	...	4	1	...	260	...	...	265	164	...	...	1,690
251	Jalamsing Rajabhai	...	6	6	7	6	13	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	8	...	...	66
252	Kasalsing Najibhai, &c. ...	...	315	315	272	315	587	18	8	6	...	230	...	...	262	325	...	...	2,984
253	Parbhatsing Mulubhai... ...	...	465	465	488	465	953	...	15	10	...	445	...	...	470	483	...	...	425
254	Mulubhai Hanubhai	...	60	60	62	60	122	...	5	2	...	50	...	...	57	65	...	...	222
	A'mbli (crop share)—																		
255	Kaliansing Karnabhai	...	17	17	219	17	236	61	9	3	...	...	138	...	211	25	...	...	2,041
	Devgána (crop share)—																		
256	Vaghabhai Jesingbhai	...	2,762	2,762	3,158	2,762	5,920	856	21	32	...	3,000	...	...	3,909	2,011	...	...	308
	Kádipur (crop share)—																		
257	Bhavabhai Dalabhai	...	17	17	18	17	35	...	1	...	...	14	...	...	15	20	...	...	539
258	Amarsing Adabhai	...	15	15	15	15	30	...	2	...	...	8	...	...	10	20	...	...	138
259	Harising Pachanji	...	65	65	83	65	148	...	6	1	...	55	...	...	62	86	...	...	92
260	Anandsing Khatabhai	...	17	17	19	17	36	...	2	...	...	14	...	...	16	20	...	...	301
261	Jesibhai Dalabhai, &c.... ...	...	46	46	38	46	84	...	4	1	...	30	...	...	35	49	...	...	280
262	Nayabhai Ajabhai	...	150	150	45	150	195	120	9	7	...	20	...	...	156	39	...	...	1,994
263	Varsabhai Abhesing	...	30	30	32	30	62	...	1	1	...	24	...	...	26	36	...	...	105
	Fedra (crop share)—																		
264	Vakhatsing Khodabhai ...	1	43	44	37	44	81	14	4	1	...	20	...	..	39	42	...	...	404
265	Naransing Lakhabhai	1	22	23	11	23	34	6	1	1	...	5	...	....	13	21	...	...	21
266	Vaghabhai Vakhtabhai ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,260
267	Kalubhai Hakabhai	..	250	250	112	250	362	104	12	4	...	60	...	...	180	182	...	...	742
268	Bechersing Mulubhai	26	739	765	1,055	765	1,820	250	77	8	...	373	17	2	727	1,093	...	...	465
269	Raisingji Becherji	28	337	365	16	365	381	187	28	8	...	...	17	3	243	138	...	...	1,699
270	Shivsingji, heir of Rama Hajabhai.	Entered under Minors.																	1,082
271	Abhesingji Patabhai	22	1,559	1,581	490	1,581	2 071	608	80	22	68	250	20	19	1,067	1,004	...	...	5,101
272	Ratansing Bavaji	19	909	928	388	928	1,316	607	74	19	...	250	20	...	970	346	...	...	639
273	Jasmatsing Jesabhai	...	250	250	268	250	518	104	45	4	...	177	...	...	330	188	...	...	859
274	Manabhai Nanabhai	...	250	250	269	250	519	104	12	4	...	210	...	...	330	189	...	..	1,142
275	Kaliansing Banesing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,574
276	Khimabhai Abhesing	...	75	75	...	75	75	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	10	...	...	1,045
277	Harising Akhabhai	...	105	105	...	105	105	77	2	...	...	...	...	...	79	26	...	...	335
278	Partapsing Dadaji	...	26	26	15	26	41	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	40	...	...	...
	Adval (crop share)—																		
279	Ranchodji Bhupatsing	...	38	38	39	38	77	17	4	1	...	30	...	...	52	25	...	...	237
280	Bhimji Devising	...	72	72	59	72	131	31	1	1	...	48	...	...	81	50	...	...	549
281	Jethibhai Sesabhai	93	251	344	210	270	480	116	33	7	...	150	...	...	306	174	74	...	1,850
282	Sujabhai Ladhabhai	...	210	210	47	210	257	99	7	3	...	14	...	...	123	134	...	...	371
283	Umedsung Gagabhai	...	315	315	162	315	477	148	14	5	...	105	...	1	273	204	...	...	6,183
284	Chandabhai Kandhabhai ...	...	60	60	23	60	83	35	6	1	...	10	...	...	52	31	...	...	460
285	Vakhtuba, widow of Becher Nathu.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,083
	Dhárpipla (crop share)—																		
286	Bapuraj Lakhabhai	...	4,310	4,310	2,838	4,310	7.148	1,427	201	87	...	810	...	9	2,534	4,614	...	...	2,424
287	Alambhai Badamia	67	2,550	2,617	1,110	2,586	3,696	1,119	190	61	...	740	...	16	2,129	1,567	...	31	8,527
288	Bapubha Dajiraj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	458
	Keria, &c., (crop share)—																		
289	Punjbha Rajbha	...	40	40	12	40	62	24	...	1	...	12	...	...	37	25	...	...	186
290	Bapubha Fatebha	...	225	225	106	225	331	134	8	4	...	84	...	...	230	101	...	...	1,550
291	Mulubha Badamia, &c.... ..	...	350	350	134	350	484	205	48	8	...	60	...	...	321	163	...	...	52
292	Ravabhai Dosubhai, &c. ...	...	225	225	95	225	320	134	8	4	...	72	...	...	218	102	...	...	707
293	Ajabhai Gulabsing	...	400	400	168	400	568	183	45	7	...	80	...	...	315	253	...	...	822
294	Kuvarsing Dadabhai	...	37	37	45	37	82	...	3	3	...	30	...	...	36	46	...	...	354
295	Punjbha Madarsing	...	200	200	93	200	293	122	26	4	...	63	...	...	215	78	...	...	332
296	Bavaji Abuji	...	22	22	26	22	48	...	2	1	...	12	...	...	15	33	...	...	32
297	Harising Amiji	...	260	260	6	260	266	184	6	...	...	43	...	...	233	33	...	...	1,938

APPENDIX V—*continued.*

No.	Estate, owner's name and nature of revenue management.	Outstanding balance.	Revenue for collection.	Total.	Receipts, 1897-98.			Charges, 1897-98.								Balance in hand on 31st July 1898.	Remission.	Balance outstanding in the villages on 31st July 1898.	Debts outstanding on 31st July 1898.	Remarks.
					Cash in hand on 1st August 1897.	Total realizations during 1897-98.	Total.	Government dues.	Collection, &c. charges, in the Táluka.	Tálukdári Settlement Officer's establishment.	Maintenance, education and other expenses of Tálukdárs.	Paid to creditors.	Special	Miscellaneous.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	DHANDHUKA TÁLUKA—*contd.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
								AHMEDABAD COLLECTORATE - *continued.*												
	Keria, &c. (crop share)—contd.							MANAGED UNDER SECTION 320 OF CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE—*continued.*												
298	Jetabhai Dalubhai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	208	
299	Satubha Tajumia	...	64	64	66	64	130	14	8	1	...	33	...	...	56	74	...	...	58	
300	Gagubha Abuji	...	26	26	11	26	37	...	2	...	...	8	...	...	10	27	...	...	151	
	Galsána (crop share)—																			
301	Bai Anopba, widow of Bhaimia Sajimia	...	...	...	15	...	15	...	8	...	...	...	...	6	14	1	...	...	90	
302	Sardarsing Motaji	...	240	240	127	240	367	123	8	5	...	94	...	...	230	137	...	...	289	
303	Bai Gulaba, widow of Vajabhai Bhaimia	...	95	95	111	...	111	25	1	2	...	80	...	...	108	3	...	95	290	
304	Bapabhai Bhaimia	...	272	272	48	272	320	207	7	5	...	20	...	...	239	81	...	...	47	
	Devalia Rájpura (crop share)—																			
305	Kaslaji Navrangji, &c., ...	...	122	122	...	122	122	78	...	...	...	...	..	...	78	44	...	...	6,025	
	Naddla (crop share)—																			
306	Unad Joga	...	300	300	70	150	220	99	3	4	...	50	...	...	156	64	...	150	659	
307	Raja Thebaram...	...	250	250	64	120	184	120	2	3	...	44	...	...	169	15	...	130	823	
308	Champa Oghad	...	470	470	87	300	387	299	5	7	...	55	...	...	366	21	...	170	744	
309	2Ram Bhan	...	265	265	90	224	314	120	2	4	...	75	...	...	201	113	...	41	119	
	Nol (crop share)—																			
310	Unad Hamir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,070	
	Nágadka (crop share)—																			
311	Champa Dada	112	1,200	1,312	353	1,200	1,553	456	12	30	...	250	...	39	787	766	...	112	4,812	
312	Oghad Dada	...	200	200	165	200	365	47	3	4	12	128	...	3	197	168	...	...	3,567	
313	Selar Desa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	
314	Samat Bhima, &c.	...	100	100	100	100	200	...	...	...	...	95	...	1	96	104	...	...	212	
	Tagdi (crop share)—																			
315	Abhesing Merubhai	...	125	125	104	125	229	54	2	3	...	88	...	...	147	82	...	...	334	
	Khas (crop share)—																			
316	Macha Kathad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,130	
317	Amir Kathad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	576	
318	Punja Sadul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	351	
319	Bava Samat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	205	
320	Jethsur Kumpa...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	146	
321	Daha Bhoka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	392	
322	Ebhul Bhoka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	189	
323	Raning Uga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	
	Kotda (crop share)—																			
324	Maudumia Miasaheb	26	337	363	200	363	563	40	14	6	...	...	...	3	63	500	...	...	603	
	Ahmedmia Pirmia	...	37	37	39	37	76	7	1	1	...	...	...	...	9	67	...	...		
	Sálangpur (crop share)—																			
325	Ebhal Punja	...	47	47	23	47	70	...	3	...	...	12	...	...	15	55	...	...	297	
	Chandarvá (crop share)—																			
326	Ravat Khoda, &c., ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,845	

327	Rana Moka Suring	115	115	126	115	241	...	2	2	...	105	...	...	109	132	...	...	176
328	Kalu Jetha	85	85	57	85	142	...	6	1	...	40	...	...	47	95	...	...	94
	Nâni Vâvdi (crop share)—																	
329	Hathia Ram	25	25	29	25	54	...	...	1	....	22	...	...	23	31	...	...	351
	Bodia (crop share)...																	
330	Samat Rana, &c.	80	80	85	80	165	...	1	2	...	75	...	...	78	87	...	...	92
331	Aling Nag	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85
	Moti Vâvdi (crop share)—																	
332	Jetha Macha	115	115	148	115	263	...	5	2	...	130	...	...	137	126	...	...	261
333	Desa Devit	40	40	41	40	81	...	...	1	...	32	...	...	33	48	...	...	697
334	Bava Rathod	14	14	7	14	21	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	16	...	...	172
335	Naja Sakhira	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
	Sundariâna (crop share)—																	
336	Jasa Devit, &c.	100	100	102	100	202	...	16	...	...	85	...	...	101	101	...	...	1,040
337	Oghad Voldan	100	100	120	50	170	...	1	2	...	110	...	...	113	57	...	50	235
338	Amra Vasta	80	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	537
339	Raning Sanga	18	18	24	18	42	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	15	27	...	...	2,868
340	Rathodbai, widow of Raja Jetha, ...	83	83	124	83	207	...	17	...	...	110	...	...	127	80	...	...	84
341	Nathu Dosa, &c.	50	50	1	50	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	...	...	593
342	Samat Kupa	11	11	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	453
343	Moka Joita, &c....	80	80	96	80	176	...	1	2	...	80	...	...	83	93	...	...	2,723
	Jâlila (crop share)—																	
344	Raning Ravat	14	14	35	14	49	...	4	...	...	28	...	...	32	17	...	...	1,951
345	Bai Sumri, widow of Raja Jiva	135	135	137	135	272	...	2	2	...	120	...	...	124	148	...	...	4,218
346	Nathu Sadul	42	42	88	42	130	...	...	...	...	88	...	...	88	42	...	...	1,547
347	Bai Sonbai, widow of Desa Dada, ...	28	28	37	28	65	...	...	...	...	46	...	...	46	19	...	...	1,217
348	Unad Bhoka	154	154	61	154	215	...	1	1	...	52	...	...	54	161	...	...	628
349	Giga Kala, &c.	81	81	77	81	158	...	1	1	...	65	...	...	67	91	...	...	954
350	Bhaya Lakhman	42	42	21	42	63	...	2	...	...	16	...	18	36	27	...	...	99
351	Vaskur Sata	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	375
352	Ram Dosa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	266
353	Odha Rukhad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	666
354	Champa Selar, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,045
355	Daha Lakhman,..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	199
356	Nathu Samat,&c:	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	421
	Vejâlka (crop share)—																	
357	Samat Manasia	105	105	124	105	229	...	3	2	...	50	...	..	55	174	...	...	...
358	Desa Meram	241	241	242	241	483	...	7	4	...	210	...	...	221	262	...	...	3,039
359	Devit Ghela	210	210	181	210	391	...	5	3	...	160	...	...	168	223	...	...	513
360	Jiva Ghela	210	210	173	210	383	...	5	3	...	150	...	...	158	225	...	...	1,008
361	Ravat Manasia	52	52	64	52	116	...	1	1	...	54	...	...	56	60	...	...	563
	Châcharia (crop share)—																	
362	Deva Vagha	22	22	16	22	38	...	1	...	...	11	...	...	12	26	...	...	633
363	Kanthad Lunvir...	32	32	32	12	44	...	4	1	...	25	...	...	30	14	...	20	51
	Charanki (crop share)—																	
364	Bai Sitbai, widow of Madhavji Bapji	100	100	66	100	166	37	3	2	...	50	...	...	92	74	...	...	204
365	Patabhai Fulji	16	16	18	16	34	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	12	22	...	...	224
366	Pachanji Fulji	4	4	7	4	11	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	6	...	...	40
367	Parbhudas Rambhai	95	95	47	95	142	...	1	2	...	32	...	...	35	107	...	...	323
368	Sayarbhai Khodabhai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131
369	Punjabhai Visabhai	40	40	37	40	77	12	1	1	...	22	...	...	36	41	...	...	542
370	Gagabhai Amrabhai	25	25	3	25	28	17	2	1	...	...	...	...	20	8	...	..	901
	Pipal (crop share)—																	
371	Vakhatsing Maghabhai...	25	25	26	25	51	...	...	1	...	20	...	...	21	30	...	...	43
372	Sajabhai Sujabhai	30	30	26	30	56	...	...	1	...	20	...	...	21	35	...	...	45
	Kundal (crop share)—																	
373	Oghad Jusa	42	42	78	42	120	25	1	1	...	47	...	...	74	46	...	...	479
	Godad Jusa	42	42	53	42	95	25	1	1	...	21	...	...	48	47	...	...	
374	Champa Bhoja	33	33	41	33	74	25	7	1	...	...	...	...	33	41	...	...	123
375	Lakha Jusa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
376	Dana Matra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,624

No.	Estate, owner's name and nature of revenue management.	Out-standing balance.	Revenue for collection.	Total.	Receipts, 1896-97.			Charges, 1896-97.								Balance in hand on 31st July 1897.	Remission.	Balance outstanding in the villages on 31st July 1897.	Debts outstanding on 31st July 1897.	Remarks.
					Cash in hand on 1st August 1897.	Total realizations during 1896-97.	Total.	Government dues.	Collection, &c., charges in the Tálukas.	Tálukdári Settlement Officer's establishment.	Maintenance, education and other expenses of Tálukdárs.	Paid to creditors.	Special.	Miscellaneous.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
								AHMEDABAD COLLECTORATE—*contd.*												
								MANAGED UNDER SECTION 320 OF CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE—*contd.*												
	DHANDHUKA TÁLUKA—contd.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Dhanála (crop share)—																			
377	Narsing Unadji...	...	45	45	23	45	68	·42	7.	1	...	...	...	6	56	12	...	...	2,175	
	Vadhela, &c. (crop share)—																			
378	Vaghabhai Jethibhai	...	367	367	588	367	955	...	35	16	...	500	...	...	551	404	...	...	7,948	
379	Adesung Panchabhai, &c. ...	358	34	392	28	6	34	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	5	29	...	386	1,142	
380	Khengarji Hamabhai	...	7	7	2	7	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	75	
381	Raghabhai Jethibhai	...	4	4	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	1,219	
	Piparia (crop share)—																			
382	Bai Majiraj, widow of Kesrising Rupsing.	...	105	105	174	105	279	...	12	2	169	...	...	...	183	96	...	...	240	
	Chokdi Ankevália (crop share)—																			
383	Hussenmia Badamia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	439	
384	Nathumia Baxumia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	292	
	Kundli (crop share)—																			
385	Harsur Naja	740	1,200	1,940	58	450	508	442	15	24	..	18	...	...	499	9	740	750	1,766	
386	Bhaya Chomla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,299	
	Sarvál (crop share)—																			
387	Bavaji Bhavaji	...	12	12	3	12	15	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	13	...	...	319	
	Bela (crop share)—																			
388	Ram Bapu	...	200	200	214	200	414	...	26	4	...	175	...	...	205	209	...	...	183	
	Bhimnáth (crop share)—																			
389	Gajrajgar Ishvargar	...	1,214	1,214	1,198	1,214	2,412	...	15	13	...	1,170	...	...	1,198	1,214	...	—	2,995	
	Khámbhda (crop share)—																			
390	Gaga Unad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	285	
	Ba'di (crop share)—																			
391	Kalubhai Pathabhai	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	161	
	Vágad (crop share)—																			
392	Dhunabhai Becherbava... ...	...	19	19	...	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	151	
								MANAGED UNDER SECTION 504 OF THE CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE.													
	Piparia &c., (crop share)—																			
393	Hussenmia Badamia	...	1,550	1,550	581	1,550	2,131	376	21	15	...	489	...	...	901	1,230	...	...	...	
	PRÁNTIJ TÁLUKA.																			
	Ságpur (crop share)—																			
394	Kesraji Becherji	1,490	728	2,218	566	728	1,294	211	120	13	200	250	...	4	798	496	...	1,490	...	
	Rozad (crop share)—																			
395	Dalji Malji	3,313	490	3,803	340	490	830	156	89	3	...	...	...	64	312	518	...	3,313	...	
	Uzedia (crop share)—																			
396	Bhemaji Umedji, &c.	827	1,728	2,555	40	1,572	1,612	1,529	41	34	...	...	...	7	1,611	1	...	983	...	

397	*Padusan* (crop share)— Saluji Kesraji	742	1,103	1,845	74	911	985	660	103	25	...	...	...	20	808	177	255	679	...
	Total of Ahmedabad District.	57,332	3,63,496	4,20,828	2,52,693	3,35,478	5,88,171	1,22,641	20,628	6,274	25,502	1,08,710	25,005	14,173	3,22,933	2,65,238	22,903	62,447	...
							KAIRA COLLECTORATE.												
	ANAND TÁLUKA.						UNDER ACT XXI OF 1881.												
	Nápad (acre rates)—																		
398	Parbatsing Nanabawa	144	1,562	1,706	701	1,449	2,150	260	93	35	148	1,100	150	83	1,869	281	3	254	...
399	Takhatsing Dadabhai	133	434	567	121	425	546	39	25	8	147	200	50	...	469	77	22	120	...
400	Nanabawa Motaji	65	1,404	1,469	656	1,345	2,001	303	81	28	240	200	437	...	1,989	712	...	124	...
401	Rupsing Abhesing	148	2,431	2,582	824	2,015	2,839	514	139	47	329	1,100	155	1	2,285	554	...	567	...
402	Gemalsing Rasabhai	72	517	589	154	408	562	60	29	10	85	150	120	2	456	106	...	181	...
	Pámol Vánto common to estates 398 to 402.	570	3,168	3,738	261	2,632	2,893	1,862	700	56	...	...	549	2	2,669	224	...	1,106	...
	Khodvád (crop share)—																		
403	Mokamsing Bapuji	115	2,523	2,663	137	2,599	2,736	1,046	234	51	80	400	...	162	1,973	763	...	69	...
	BORSAD TÁLUKA.																		
	Nápa (acre rates)—																		
404	Fatesing Bapuji	190	3,177	3,367	1,209	2,890	4,099	596	181	60	406	1,500	200	33	2,976	1,123	7	470	...
405	Narsing Abhesing	271	3,475	3,746	1,366	3,004	4,370	512	148	63	730	2,000	50	31	3,534	836	412	330	...
406	Fatesing Takhatsing	58	2,458	2,516	1,135	2,467	3,602	279	103	49	718	1,500	500	48	3,197	405	...	49	...
407	Haribhai Amarsing	27	949	976	514	961	1,475	164	40	19	165	425	200	30	1,043	432	...	15	...
408	Rajbha Jibhai, &c.	47	1,599	1,646	511	1,589	2,110	367	68	31	495	300	500	1	1,762	348	...	57	...
409	Punjaji Jijibhai, &c.	20	367	387	167	367	534	61	15	7	...	300	...	15	398	136	...	20	...
410	Motaji Bhaiba	12	569	581	170	500	670	122	27	16	150	200	...	20	535	135	...	81	...
411	Pardarsing Kabhai	7	396	403	190	389	579	96	17	8	...	250	40	...	411	168	...	14	...
412	Takhatsing Banesing	...	138	138	19	138	157	34	6	3	68	20	...	1	132	25	...	...	...
	Common land	...	101	101	227	101	328	7	4	2	...	...	...	60	73	255	...	...	...
	Sálol (acre rates)—																		
413	Motbhai Pardar...	...	805	805	17	710	727	840	63	16	70	100	...	44	632	95	80	15	..
414	Khodbhai Kesar	...	228	228	87	121	208	81	1	3	...	69	...	6	160	48	70	37	...
	Gájna (acre rates)—																		
415	Himatsing Raising	29	5,000	5,029	1,940	5,029	6,969	673	126	102	2,533	1,800	325	181	5,740	1,229	...	...	...
	Bhetási (acre rates)—																		
416	Bapuji Banesing	22	854	876	471	793	1,264	143	38	17	127	600	40	7	972	292	...	83	...
	Ankláv (acre rates)—																		
417	Dahai Bavaji	87	686	773	316	493	809	99	31	13	50	300	...	...	493	316	...	280	...
	MHMEDABAD TÁLUKA.																		
	Kuna (acre rates)—																		
418	Dadasaheb Jibava	912	8,349	9,261	2,576	8,076	10,652	2,763	407	157	1,200	3,600	260	89	8,481	2,171	90	1,095	...
	Kaira (acre rates)—																		
419	Vakhatsing Adesing	162	3,011	3,173	903	2,913	3,816	833	171	57	739	1,000	230	147	3,177	639	140	120	...
	MÁTAR TÁLUKA.																		
	Hariála (acre rates)—																		
420	Nathuji Jethiji	7	1,920	1,927	266	1,904	2,170	748	190	35	375	250	175	11	1,784	386	8	15	...
	THÁSRA TÁLUKA.																		
	Anghádi Pádia (acre rates)—																		
421	Jabhakan Aminkhan	...	166	166	44	166	210	92	...	5	...	105	...	...	202	8	...	...	...

No.	Estate, owner's name and nature of revenue management.	Outstanding balance.	Revenue for collection.	Total.	Receipts, 1897-98.			Charges, 1897-98.								Balance in hand on 31st July 1898.	Remission.	Balance outstanding in the villages on 31st July 1898.	Debts outstanding on 31st July 1898.	Remarks.
					Cash in hand on 1st August 1897.	Total realizations during 1897-98.	Total.	Government dues.	Collection, &c., charges in the Táluka.	Tá'ukdári Settlement Officer's establishment.	Maintenance, education and other expenses of Tálukdárs.	Paid to creditors.	Special.	Miscellaneous.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
								KAIRA COLLECTORATE—*continued.*												
								ESTATES UNDER GUARDIANS AND WARDS ACT VIII OF 1890.												
	NADIÁD TÁLUKA.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Nadiád (acre rates)—																			
422	Kishordas Vaghjibhai and Kalidas Vaghjibhai.	462	6,507	6,969	16,444	6,476	22,920	767	257	125	1,524	...	376	238	3,287	*19,633	...	493	...	*Rs. 12,000 invested in Government Securities.
	THÁSRA TÁLUKA.																			
	Dákor (acre rates)—																			
423	Gopalrao Manohar Tambekar Sansthan	1,423	21,823	23,246	11,469	21,531	33,000	2,045	4,435	529	...	...	...	16 509	23,518	9,482	177	1,538	...	
	Private	118	6,892	7,010	421	6,684	7,105	350	...	72	1,153	1,013	...	773	3,361	3,744	...	326	...	
	Dankuath Mahadev	...	71	71	447	71	518	...	...	4	...	....	...	154	158	360	...	...	...	
								MISCELLANEOUS ESTATES UNDER MANAGEMENT.												
	MÁTAR TÁLUKA.																			
	Chándna (acre rates)—																			
424	Amirkhan Geratkhan	12	2,244	2,256	103	2,083	2,186	1,839	215	...	...	...	...	82	2,136	50	5	168	...	
	Dharoda (acre rates)—																			
425	Jafarali Nizamali	346	4,026	4,372	58	3,800	3,858	3,403	235	85	...	...	...	94	3,817	41	225	347	...	
	Wársang (acre rates)—																			
426	Meghabhai Kaslabhai	161	2,351	2,512	452	2,221	2,673	544	295	47	410	...	200	95	1,591	1,082	59	232	...	
	BORSAD TÁLUKA.																			
	Bhánpura (acre rates)—																			
427	Takhatsing Sardarsing... ...	46	900	946	495	794	1,289	158	47	18	232	...	277	60	792	497	...	152	...	
	Deheván (acre rates)—																			
428	Meramansing Fatesing... ...	4,206	14,663	18,869	7,728	14,303	22,031	3,995	855	310	6,300	...	4,000	1669	17,129	4,902	1,739	2,827	...	
429	Khodabava Chandabava ...	5	596	601	349	600	949	3	3	12	127	210	290	6	651	298	...	1	...	
	Bhetási (acre rates)—																			
430	Raisingji Dadabava	29	2,529	2,558	2,199	2,363	4,562	975	115	51	290	...	1,400	36	2,867	1,695	...	195	...	
431	Partapsing Madhavsing ...	35	2,102	2,137	2,557	1,935	4,492	935	96	42	133	...	1,700	8	2,914	1,578	8	194	...	
	Common land	90	2,411	2,501	429	2,225	2,654	29	107	48	...	...	...	204	388	2,266	...	276	...	
	Nápa (acre rates)—																			
432	Himatsing Dadabava	...	581	581	439	581	1,020	102	25	11	159	...	300	...	597	423	...	...	...	
	MEHMADABAD TÁLUKA.																			
	Kaira (acre rates)—																			
433	Ratansing Jijibhai	55	2,908	2,963	546	2,899	3,445	739	170	54	760	...	750	172	2,645	800	37	27	...	

	THÁSRA TÁLUKA.																		
	Kot (acre rates)—																		
434	Himatsing Virabhai	286	1,665	1,951	1,233	1,604	2,837	566	130	27	...	...	1,046	4	1,773	1,064	...	347	...
	Jesápura (acre rates)—																		
435	Parbhatsing Ratansing... ...	91	2,178	2,269	1,298	1,953	3,251	358	84	33	475	1,325	2	...	2,277	974	...	316	...
	A'NAND TÁLUKA.																		
	Ahima (acre rates)—																		
436	Jasvatsing Jitsing	202	6,653	6,855	390	6,356	6,746	1,823	190	27	...	...	74	588	2,702	4,044	...	499	...
	MANAGED UNDER SECTION 320 OF CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE.																		
	GODHRA TÁLUKA.																		
	Wádi—																		
437	Rupsing Sardarsing, &c.	...	27	27	...	27	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	54
438	Vajesing Dulabhsing, &c. ...	...	40	40	...	40	40	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	39	...	...	232
439	Dalpatsing Parbatsing... ...	...	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	178
440	Kaliansing Haribhai	...	25	25	...	25	25	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	160
441	Chandabhai Amirsing	...	50	50	...	50	50	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	49	...	...	384
442	Bai Khushal, widow of Bhemsing Jitsing	...	50	50	...	50	50	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	49	...	...	232
	Valavpura—																		
443	Dadabhai Abhesing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115
	Total of Kaira District ...	10,695	1,27,607	1,38,302	62,019	1,22,155	1,84,204	30,730	9,696	2,395	20,418	20,017	14,396	21,666	1,19,318	64,886	3,082	13,065	...
	BROACH COLLECTORATE.																		
	UNDER ACT XXI OF 1881.																		
	JAMBUSAR TÁLUKA.																		
	Magnád (acre rates)—																		
444	Madhavsing Sadabhai, &c. ...	697	2,471	3,168	783	2,052	2,835	536	337	35	150	1,079	...	13	2,150	685	...	1,116	...
	BROACH TÁLUKA.																		
	Jhánor (acre rates)—																		
445	Khushalsingji Mohansingji ...	...	3,820	3,820	685	3,820	4,505	754	329	62	260	...	1,500	77	2,982	1,523	...	...	...
	Common land	...	1,663	1,663	1,797	1,663	3,460	456	134	33	...	...	879	3	1,505	1,955	...	...	...
	ESTATES UNDER GUARDIANS AND WARDS ACT VIII OF 1890.																		
	A'MOD TÁLUKA.																		
	Mátar (acre rates)—																		
446	Chandrasingji Himatsingji ...	3,283	17,454	20,737	24,846	17,939	42,785	4,039	815	340	3,424	...	850	882	10,350	†32,435	635	2,163	...
	Kerváda (acre rates)—																		
447	Dulabava Raesingji	2,234	55,432	57,666	99,074	52,246	1,51,320	11,730	4,154	797	4,943	...	1,050	2,520	25,194	‡1,26,126	482	4,038	...
	BROACH TÁLUKA.																		
	Jhánor (acre rates)—																		
448	Jitsingji Bharatsingji	5,899	19,895	25,794	28,332	21,896	50,228	827	800	260	6,147	...	5,531	...	13,568	§36,660	31	3,867	...
	Broach (acre rates)—																		
449	Kazi Nurudin Ahmed Hussen and Mahomed Ahmed Hussen	708	2,683	3,391	795	2,093	2,888	499	260	49	363	800	...	292	2,263	625	...	1,298	...

† Rs. 17,000 invested in Government Securities.

‡ Rs. 45,000 invested in Government Securities, and Rs. 60,188 invested in landed property.

§ Rs. 2,000 invested in Government Securities, and Rs. 20,000 invested in landed property.

No.	Estate, owner's name and nature of revenue management	Outstanding balance.	Revenue for collection.	Total.	Receipts, 1897-98.			Charges, 1897-98.								Balance in hand on 31st July 1898.	Remission	Balance outstanding in the villages on 31st July 1898.	Debts outstanding on 31st July 1898.	Remarks.
					Cash in hand on 1st August 1897.	Total realizations during 1897-98.	Total.	Government dues.	Collection, &c., charges in the Táluka.	Tálukdari Settlement Officer's establishment.	Maintenance, education and other expenses of Tálukdárs.	Paid to creditors.	Special.	Miscellaneous.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	16	17	18	19	20	21
								BROACH COLLECTORATE—*contd.*												
								MISCELLANEOUS ESTATES UNDER MANAGEMENT.												
	BROACH TÁLUKA.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Jhanor (acre rates)—																			
450	Ramsing Khumansing	24	8,024	8,048	8,172	8,037	16,209	1,499	267	123	1,247	...	6,044	5	9,185	7,024	11	...	...	
451	Dajibava Sardarsing	8	1,275	1,283	1,275	1,283	2,258	259	58	21	...	...	1,100	2	1,440	1,118	...	...	...	
	JAMBUSAR TÁLUKA.																			
	Sárod (acre rates)—																			
452	Ganpatsing Himatsing... ...	11,935	27,789	39,724	4,408	25,338	29,746	9,367	2,508	549	3,510	...	6,855	1,347	24,136	5,610	...	14,386	...	
	Sigám (acre rates)—																			
453	Jitsing Bhimsing	1,323	2,621	3,944	1,045	2,226	3,271	666	226	44	550	1,012	...	110	2,608	663	464	1,251	...	
454	Raesingji Jasvatsingji	2,584	2,393	4,977	539	975	1,514	426	211	25	214	300	150	...	1,326	188	1,000	3,002	...	
	ÁMOD TÁLUKA.																			
	Itola (acre rates)—																			
455	Jitbhai Bhaimia	424	1,132	1,556	127	1,216	1,343	150	72	12	766	...	50	2	1,052	291	...	340	...	
456	*Midgám* (acre rates)—																			
	Ranmalsingji Dolatsingji ...	...	4,187	4,187	...	3,937	3,937	1,038	232	...	...	...	...	...	1,270	2,667	...	250	...	
	VÁGRA TÁLUKA.																			
	Dehej (acre rates)—																			
457	Hamirsingji Shivsingji... ...	2,346	13,086	15,432	5,956	11,834	17,790	3,957	904	250	2,733	...	4,854	39	12,737	5,053	813	2,785	...	
	Janádra (acre rates)—																			
458	Jitsingji Somsingji	2,692	10,849	13,541	1,364	10,415	11,779	4,313	837	174	1,378	63	1,819	60	8,674	3,105	457	2,669	...	
	Total of Broach District ...	34,157	1,74,774	2,08,931	1,79,198	1,66,970	3,46,168	40,516	12,144	2,774	25,685	3,254	30,715	5,352	1,20,440	2,25,728	3,893	38,068	...	
	Grand Total of all three districts.	1,02,184	6,65,877	7,68,061	4,93,940	6,24,603	11,18,543	1,93,887	42,468	11,443	71,605	1,31,981	70,116	41,191	5,62,691	5,55,852	29,878	1,13,580	...	

BHIMBHA'I KIRPA'RA'M,
Tálukdári Settlement Officer, Gujarát.

APPENDIX VI.

List of Civil Suits.

No.	Name of Plaintiff.	Name of Defendant.	Subject.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
		Suits pending at the close of last year.		
		Ahmedabad District.		
1	Maganlal Bhaishankar.	The Collector of Ahmedabad as Administrator of Gángad Estate.	To recover Rs. 46,277-9-10 on account of pay, &c., alleged to be due to plaintiff from the Gángad Estate.	Disposed of by private settlement.
2	Chudasama Malubhai Jasmatsing Amarsing Jasmatsing Manabhai Jasmatsing and Kesrising Jasmatsing of Unchdi.	Shangvi Mohan Nathu, minor, by his guardian the Collector of Ahmedabad and 27 other Girásias of Unchdi.	To establish title to the land of Hamjibhai Vaghabhai, deceased. The claim is valued at Rs. 5,277-8-0.	Pending in appeal by plaintiff to the High Court against the decision of the lower Court in defendant's favour.
3	Juvansing Bhaisaheb .	The Collector of Ahmedabad as guardian of the minors Devising and Fulsing Raesingji of Makhiáv and others.	To establish that the plaintiff is entitled to the estate of Gángad.	The First Class Subordinate Judge of Ahmedabad passed decree in plaintiff's favour. The defendant's appeal in the High Court against the decree was rejected with costs.
4	Maneklal Bhagvandas and others.	The Collector of Ahmedabad as guardian of the estate of minor Mohan Nathu of Návda and Bái Suraj, widow of Maganlal Lakhmichand.	To recover Rs. 1,000 on an account debt.	The lower Court decreed in plaintiff's favour, but in appeal the claim against the minor was rejected.
5	Maganlal Panachand of Mátar.	1 Vaghela Kasalsing Shivsing of Baroda, a minor, by his guardian the Collector of Ahmedabad. 2. Bái Ramba, widow of Dolatsing Harising.	Money claim on bonds for Rs. 122.	Decree in plaintiff's favour was passed in lower Court, but in appeal the claim against the minor was rejected.
6	Thakor Sursingji Dajiraj of Utelia, minor, by his Administrator Meghabhai Ratansing.	The Secretary of State for India in Council.	To establish that Government have no right to levy Jama on certain alienated and waste lands in the villages of his Dholka Estate.	Pending in the District Judge's Court at Ahmedabad.
7	Parsotam Moti of Bháila, Táluka Dholka.	The Collector of Ahmedabad as guardian of the minor Kasalsing Shivsing of Baroda.	Claim for Rs. 310 on 2 bonds.	Pending.
8	Lavjibhai Dipchand of Koth.	The Collector of Ahmedabad as Administrator of the Gángad Estate.	Money claim for Rs. 1,397.	Pending.
9	Maganlal Panachand of Mátar.	The Collector of Ahmedabad as guardian of the minor Kasalsing Shivsing of Baroda.	Money claim for Rs. 61 ...	The plaintiff obtained decree in the lower Court, but in appeal the claim was rejected.

APPENDIX VI.—*continued.*

No.	Name of Plaintiff.	Name of Defendant.	Subject.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
		SUITS PENDING AT THE CLOSE OF LAST YEAR—*continued.*		
		Broach District.		
10	Thakor Mohansingji Hamirsingji of Mátar.	The Collector of Broach as guardian of minor Chandrasingji Himatsingji and 3 others.	To establish his title to the estate of Mátar, táluka A'mod. The claim is valued at Rs. 2,33,053-5-4.	The claim was rejected by the Assistant Judge, F. P., Broach. An appeal has been filed in the High Court.
		NEW SUITS FILED DURING THE YEAR 1897-98.		
		Ahmedabad District.		
11	Gordhandas Kanji of Dhandhuka.	The Collector of Ahmedabad as guardian of minor Gagubha Shivsingji of Pipli.	Claim for Rs. 335-4-0 ...	Decree for the plaintiff has been passed.
12	Banubha Kuversing and Adubha Kuversing of Ránpur.	1 The Collector of Ahmedabad as guardian of the minors Bapuji Satbha and Dadubha and Vajesing Satbha. 2 Devaji Vakhtabhai.	To cancel certain partition which the plaintiff alleges to have been illegally made. The claim is valued at Rs. 130.	Pending.
13	Chimanlal Chhaganlal of Dholka.	1 The Collector of Ahmedabad as guardian of the minor Kasalsing Shivsing of Baroda. 2 Bái Baluba.	To recover Rs. 28-12-0 on an instalment bond.	Pending.
14	Kasalsing Najibhai of Bhadiad.	The Collector of Ahmedabad as guardian of the minor Mohan Nathu of Návda.	To take an account of the income collected by the defendant of the plaintiff's property.	Pending.
15	Maganlal Panachand of Mátar.	The Collector of Ahmedabad as guardian of the minor Kasalsing Shivsing of Baroda.	Money claim for Rs. 599...	Pending.
16	Kuber Amratlal, heir to the deceased Amratlal Bhagwan of Prántij.	The Collector of Ahmedabad as guardian of the minors Nathusing and Kesrising Fattesing of Moyadvás Rupáji.	Money claim on a bond for Rs. 7,225.	The First Class Subordinate Judge gave decree in plaintiff's favour. An appeal has been filed in the High Court by defendant against the decision. It is pending.

BHIMBHA'I KIRPA'RA'M,
Tálukdári Settlement Officer, Gujarát.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the collection and expenditure of the Local Funds in the Tálukdári villages of the Ahmedábád and Kaira Districts.

Name of Táluka.	Amount of Local Fund collected.	Amount of Local Fund Expended.		
		Object.	Rs.	Total.
	Rs.	*Ahmedábád District.*		Rs.
Dholka	13,005	New buildings and repairs to school-houses	869	
		Repairs to Dharamsálás ...	314	
		Deepening of tanks	3,720	
		Repairs to troughs, &c.	67	
		Building of wells and repairs to .	1,177	
				6,147
Dhandhuka	12,042	Repairs to school-houses ...	211	
		Do. to Dharamsálás... ...	440	
		Deepening of tanks	3,908	
		Construction of wells	814	
				5,373
Viramgám	3,591	Repairs to schools	336	
		Do. to Dharamsálás... ...	20	
		Do. to tanks...	217	
		Building of wells and repairs to .	2,181	
				2,754
Sánand	3,636	Repairs to schools	42	
		Do. to Dharamsálás... ...	59	
		Do. to tanks...	1,325	
		Do. to wells	367	
				1,793
Gogha	2,293	Repairs to schools	380	
		Do. to Dharamsálás... ...	216	
		Do. to tanks...	400	
		Do. to roads...	377	
		Building of wells and repairs to .	982	
				2,355
Total ...	34,567			18,422
		Kaira District.		
Thásra	959	Digging of tank	1,155	1,155
Borsad	2,443	Building of wells and repairs to .	1,362	
		Repairs to roads...	201	
		Digging of tanks	1,172	
		Repairs to school-houses ...	23	
		Do. to troughs	66	
				2,824
Mátar	1,005	Repairs to Dharamsálás... ...	25	
		Do. to country tracts ...	140	
				165
Anand	1,579	Repairs to tanks...	410	
		Do. to roads...	150	
				560
Kapadvanj	79	None	...	...
Total ...	6,065			4,704

BHIMBHAI KIRPARAM,
Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

Remarks of the Commissioner, N. D., on the Administration Report of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer for the year 1897-98.

No. 3998 of 1898.

Revenue Department:

Ahmedabad, 20th October 1898.

Forwarded to Government.

2. Mr. Bhimbhai Kirparam remained in charge of the office throughout the year.

3. The noteworthy event of the year was the presentation of an address of welcome by the representative Tálukdárs of Gujarát to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the occasion of his visit to Ahmedabad in August 1897. The loyal sentiments expressed in the address are creditable to the Tálukdárs and show that they appreciate the liberal spirit in which Government look after their welfare.

4. Mr. Bhimbhai's tour was interfered with, owing to plague work with which he was entrusted on the Mahi river. He visited the tálukas of Sánand and Viramgám in the Ahmedabad District, and many parts of the Kaira Collectorate. He seems to have paid particular attention to the condition and grievances of the Koli Thákardás of Chuval in the Viramgám Táluka. It appears that family disputes and expensive litigations have well nigh ruined these Thákardás, who are in great need of the assistance and advice of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer. It is satisfactory to note that Mr. Bhimbhai is hopeful of an early settlement of the matter. The question of increased rental to be levied from the occupants of the Chuval Koli holdings, alluded to in paragraph 9 of the report, will require careful handling, as the ignorant Kolis are likely to regard any such attempt as an encroachment on their cherished rights.

5. The account given under the heading of the "Mahi cordon" of the measures adopted for preventing the spread of plague from the south side of the Mahi river is interesting. While on this duty, Mr. Bhimbhai was able to induce the Tálukdárs of 18 Mehwási villages on the north bank of the Mahi river to hand over the management of their estates to the Tálukdári Officer under Section 28 of the Tálukdári Act.

6. The season was, on the whole, favourable. After a series of bad years the year was one of plenty. Prices were low owing to plague, which prevented the cultivators from taking their produce to the best available market. The rice crop in the Sánand and other tálukas depends very much on heavy falls of rain at certain periods, and, if these fail, the crop is more or less a failure, even though the rainfall may be up to the average. Mr. Bhimbhai therefore proposes to convert some rice into dry-crop land; but the average cultivator is a shrewd man and knows very well what kind of crop would pay him best, and it will be as well to let him alone.

7. The number of estates of all descriptions under the management of the Tálukdári Officer has fallen from 537 in 1896-97 to 479 in 1897-98. Two of the estates in Ahmedabad were released during the year from the operation of Act VI of 1862. The result of the management compares favourably with that of the last year. The average payment towards the liquidation of debts was 10·6 per cent. as against 7·7 last year. The percentage of debt reduced was 6·5 against 4·6. Twenty-four estates have made fair progress in paying off their debts. Six estates have however disappointed the expectations formed of them at the time of making advances. It seems that exaggerated estimates of their annual income were made at the time of taking over their management, but on actual experience it has been found that the revenues of these six estates are far below the liabilities which should be discharged every year. This state of things requires close attention and, if the estates do not show any elasticity in their revenue collections, the only remedy will be to sell off some portions of them for the payment of their debts.

8. In Kaira and Broach, no estates were released during the year. The financial position of the 24 estates in Kaira and 2 in Broach, which are under management, is sound. The Kaira estates paid off, on an average, 16 per cent. of their debts. By far the largest payment was made to Government as there is a prior claim over private creditors. Debt was reduced to the extent of 11·3 per cent. In Broach no payment remains due to Government. 8·1 per cent. of debts due was paid to private creditors. The year's percentage is much lower than that of last year, as the large estate of Khandali was released during the preceding year.

9. The number of minors' estates under management is 34. The number of minors is 48, of whom 40 are in Ahmedabad, 3 in Kaira and 5 in Broach. Sixteen estates are unencumbered and 18 are in debt. The most important estates, except Gangad and Dakor, are free from liabilities of any sort. Gangad is one of the three estates handed over to the department during the year under the Minors Act. Previously it was managed under Section 320 of the Civil Procedure Code. Its history is a peculiar one, and the succint account given in the report of the vicissitudes through which it has passed shows that unscrupulous persons find it easy to ruin a fine estate by playing upon the ignorance and obduracy of its would-be possessors. When this estate came into the charge of the Settlement Department, its debts amounted to Rs. 2,68,175. The settlement of such a large debt was not an easy task. Certain proposals were made in 1892 to reduce the amount, but they had to be abandoned as impracticable. It is however gratifying to observe that at the termination of all suits in October 1897, the Tálukdá i Settlement Officer has been able to effect a compromise with the creditors, with the result that the total debt has been reduced from Rs. 2,68,175 to Rs. 1,57,000, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,11,175. A suit filed by one Maganlal Bhaishakar for Rs. 46,200 has also been compromised for Rs. 10,000. The total sum to be paid to the creditors therefore amounts to Rs. 1,67,000. Of this amount, Rs. 50,000 have already been paid, and it is proposed to pay off the remainder by raising loans, which it is expected will be discharged with interest within a period of 12 years.

10. The Dákor estate is still in a hopeless condition owing to protracted and ruinous litigation which prevents the liquidation of the debts, until its final termination. The Shevak's appeal to the Privy Council is still pending. The rules framed by the District Court for the management of the temple also still await final approval.

11. All the other estates are more or less in a flourishing condition. The total revenue of all the estates together amounted to Rs. 1,69,376 against Rs. 1,53,408 in 1896-97. Rs. 83,400 have been invested in Government securities and Rs. 2,18,233 in landed property. The proposal to spend the surplus balances on remunerative works and on making advances to cultivators is a good one, and it is hoped that it will be carried into effect. The system of giving loans from one estate to another on good security is undoubtedly beneficial to both the parties concerned.

12. The number of estates managed under Section 320 of the Civil Procedure Code was 297. 49 estates were released during the year and 15 new ones were taken charge of. There were five estates under attachment under Section 504 of the Civil Procedure Code at the end of the year. No addition or reduction in such estates has taken place. The total amount of debts due on the decrees transferred under Section 320, together with the claims recorded under Section 322A of the Civil Procedure Code, amounts to Rs. 7,96,873. Out of this large sum, Rs. 1,42,835 are due by five estates in the Viramgám Táluka. These estates again show, like the estate of Gangad above referred to, that family feuds and ruinous legal proceedings have reduced their owners to a state of semi-destitution. It is feared that if the Settlement Department is not able to effect an amicable compromise with the greedy creditors, the Thákardás will be irretrievably ruined and will have to earn their livelihood by manual labour. It is hoped that the Settlement Officer will not allow these matters to drift to such a pass. For this state of things the Tálukdárs have to thank themselves to a certain extent, as they were parties to collusive decrees. The chicanery of the two money-lenders, named in paragraph 73 of the report, is, however, mainly

responsible for the ruin of the Thákardás. It is a pity that such men cannot be brought to justice, owing to the inherent impossibility of proving the fraudulent nature of such transactions.

13. It is satisfactory to observe that the Bhankhoda estate, which is one of the five that have been victims of the frauds of the money-lenders, is in a fair way of redeeming its past by the sale of half of a village to the Patdi Darbár, which owns the other half. On the other hand, the estates of Sadátpura, Chhaniár, and Gunjálá are hopelessly involved, and it will take many years to extricate them from their present indebtedness. The system of *Puláchhut* or the free usufructory enjoyment of the whole estate by the creditors for a stipulated term may possibly afford relief to them. But in cases of heavy debts like that of Sadátpura—Rs. 1,68,000—with a small annual income of Rs. 5,000, such a course is not likely to be of much use to the estate as more than 30 years would be required to clear off the debt. It is not desirable to place the estate for such a long period in the hands of creditors, who are likely to impoverish the lands, as the period of release draws to a close. If the Tálukdári Settlement officer succeeds in his hope of inducing the creditors to reduce their claims from Rs. 1,68,000 to Rs. 45,000, it will be a great relief to the estate and at the same time it will prove the truth of that officer's remarks as to fictitious debts, swollen by the simplicity and ignorance of the Thákardás. The prospects of the other estates are hopeful, except that of Bavliari in the Dhandhuka Táluka.

14. Under the head "Miscellaneous Estates," that of Gámph is the largest. It is heavily embarrassed, but has received great relief by the arrangement sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 8435, dated 19th November 1897, by which two of its best villages have been saved from passing into the hands of its former creditor, the Swami Narayen Maharaj. Chhasiáná in the Dhandhuka Táluka has fallen a prey to the contention of two rival claimants. After suits, which lasted for years, were decided in the Agency Courts of Káthiáwár, the scene of the dispute has been transferred to the British Civil Court. The estate of Chándná appears to be peculiarly unfortunate. Its income is decreasing. Land assessed at Rs. 469 has gradually been thrown up by cultivators. No reason has been given in the report for the relinquishment of the land, but it is probably due to floods in the river Vátrak. The estate of Sárod in Broach promises to turn out successful in its endeavour to discharge its liabilities.

15. There are 357 Tálukdári villages in Ahmedabad under the Revenue charge of the Tálukdári Officer. Their revenue, including Local Funds, amounts to Rs. 4,00,478. The whole of it has been collected, except Rs. 7,587 in Dhandhuka, and Rs. 784 in Dholka. The arrears in Dhandhuka are solely on account of the village of Návdá. The income of this village is far below the amount of claims which it has to meet, and it is unable to pay the Government dues. Rs. 4,640 on account of 18.6-97 have been written off, but the case is still worse during the year under report. After paying the Garasiás' chowth and the expenses of management, there will remain a balance of Rs. 1,512 for the part payment of the Government demand. A sum of Rs. 6,075 will, therefore, have to be written off by Government as irrecoverable. This unsatisfactory state of things has been going on for years and the Tálukdári Settlement Officer might devise some means by which a stoppage might be put to the present system of annually writing off Government dues. The outstandings in Dholka are also due to similar causes, but the amount from the three estates mentioned in the report are small and will, it is hoped, be recovered in the course of time.

16. The affairs of Aniáli-Káthi are still in the same state of bitter hostility between the Káthis and Sheth Tribhovandás Jádavji. The latter was tried on a charge of abetment of the murder of a Káthi, but was acquitted. This trial has, it is said, induced the Sheth to think of selling the village, but unless the Káthis' claims are conceded, there is no likelihood of any peace between them and the owner of the village, whoever he may happen to be.

17. The Local Fund collections in Ahmedabad amounted to Rs. 34,567 and in Kaira to Rs. 6,065. The expenditure in the Tálukdári villages was Rs. 18,422 in

Ahmedabad and Rs. 4,704 in Káira, being 53·3 and 77·5 per cent. respectively of the income. The Local Boards of the two districts have paid much attention to the improvement of the Tálukdári villages. The increased expenditure on water-supply in the Ahmedabad District is satisfactory as the deficiency of water is much felt in many villages. Some account of the experimental wells in two villages, alluded to in paragraph 81 of last year's report, should have been given in this report as it would be interesting to learn how far the experiment has proved successful.

18. The inspection of boundary marks received proper attention. It is satisfactory to note that the marks were found to be in good order. The entire programme of the work could not, however, be carried out owing to the employment of several inspecting Kárkúns on plague work.

19. Mr. Bhimbhai visited several Mámlatdárs' offices and found the work satisfactory. He also supervised the destruction of useless papers in the A'nand Kacheri. Information as to the period up to which the work of destroying the records has been brought up would be useful and should be given in future reports.

20. The education of minors and Tálukdárs has been making fair progress. The minor Thákor of Kervádá attends the Rájkumár College at Rájkot and the Thákor of Mátar the Wadhwán Tálukdári School. Other boys attend the schools at Ahmedabad and other places. The proposal of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer to divide the Tálukdárs into three classes for providing education for them according to their income and the importance of their estates, seems unobjectionable and may be followed. The association of young Thákors, about to attain majority, with the Managers of their estates in order to learn work, is a step in the right direction. Such a training will stand them in good stead, when they commence to look after their own affairs. The suggestion that educated sons of Tálukdárs and Bháyáts who have to win their own bread should be employed in the Police Department, can be considered, when the detailed scheme promised by the Tálukdári Officer is submitted.

21. The number of decrees for execution was 887 against 925 last year. Of these, 626 were kept for departmental management, 21 were under process of sale, 129 were under inquiry, and 111 were returned to the Courts. Deducting the 111 decrees returned to the Courts, the total number was 776 for the aggregate amount of Rs. 10,35,161. The amount paid to the creditors was Rs. 68,523, the percentage being 5·9 against 5·0 in 1896-97. The amount of decrees for debts incurred on personal security is larger than those for debts secured by mortgage. The number of decrees for debts contracted after Act VI of 1888 came into force, is much less than those previous to the passing of the Act. This fact shows that the Act has been a great advantage to the Tálukdárs. The amount of claims which remained unsatisfied at the end of the year was Rs. 7,96,873. The amount realized by the management of the estates under attachment in execution of decrees and remitted to the Civil Courts was Rs. 36,595. No estate was sold in execution of decrees.

22. The result of the suits decided has been generally favourable to the Department. The total number of suits at the end of the year was ten.

23. The financial result of the management of the estates is satisfactory. The total realizations were Rs. 11,18,543, out of which Rs. 4,30,710 were paid for Government dues and other charges, and Rs. 1,31,981 were paid to creditors, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,55,852. Remissions to the extent of Rs. 29,878 were made for various reasons, such as the badness of the season, poverty of the cultivators and admission of claims to lands in dispute. The outstanding balances at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 1,13,580. The largest outstandings are in Ahmedabad. A large portion of the balances will have to be written-off, after inquiries into the different circumstances of each case are completed. Some arrears have been postponed on account of a succession of bad seasons. The average percentage of the expenses of management to realizable revenue and to actual collection is 7·0 and 8·6 respectively. This percentage is lower than that of last year.

24. The account given of the working of the Gujarát Tálukdárs Act is encouraging. Since the passing of Act VI of 1888, mortgages and sales have considerably decreased. The Tálukdárs do not run into debts on the slightest pretext and the money-lenders have become more cautious in their dealings with them. In nine cases sanction was given, under Section 31, to borrow Rs. 22,975. Twenty applications were refused. Searching inquiries are made by the Settlement Officer before sanctioning or refusing each application for a loan, with a view to check reckless borrowing. The instances of the Thákors of Katosan and Gámph, quoted in the report, show that a beneficial influence is exercised by the Settlement Department. Under Section 28 of the Act, 31 estates were transferred to the department for management at the request of the Tálukdárs themselves. It is satisfactory to note that the Tálukdárs continue to take interest in their estates after they are handed over for management, and that their aid and advice is sought in all important matters.

25. There were 14 partition cases for disposal during the year. In two cases, the parties were referred to the Civil Courts. In seven cases, the parties were advised to come to an amicable settlement, and the remaining five were postponed pending the inspection of the lands in dispute.

26. The marriage expenses reform movement has not made any progress. The Tálukdárs of Gujarát are not sufficiently influential to take a lead in the matter. They look to their brethren in Káthiáwád to take the initiative in the desired reform.

27. The boundary dispute between Manipur of the Sánand Táluka and the Gaekwari village of Palodia has not yet been settled owing to the inertness of the Baroda officials. The disputes with the Cambay Darbár also remain unsettled, pending the production of proofs asserting the Naváb's rights.

28. The report, on the whole, shows satisfactory results, and the Department continues to exert itself in the interests of the Tálukdárs. Mr. Bhimbhai has carried on his work during the year with tact and ability, and has in addition done good work in connection with the Mahi Cordon and the prevention of plague.

H. F. SILCOCK,
Acting Commissioner, N. D.

Annual Administration Report of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer for the year 1897-98.

No. 2222.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 25th March 1899.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 3998, dated 20th October 1898—Forwarding with his remarks a letter No. 253, dated 25th August 1898, from the Tálukdári Settlement Officer, who submits his report on the Administration of the Tálukdári Settlement Department for the year 1897-98.

RESOLUTION.—Mr. Bhimbhái Kirpárám has submitted a full and interesting, if somewhat lengthy, report. His tour was interrupted by his deputation to superintend the plague cordon established along the Mahi river, but he did not allow the ordinary administration of his Department to suffer in consequence. He paid due attention to the inspection of boundary marks in tálukdári villages, and visited the Mámlatdárs' kacheris in seven tálukás.

2. The number of estates managed by the Tálukdári Settlement Officer under the Encumbered Estates Acts during the year under report was 65 against 76 in 1896-97. Two estates in the Ahmedabad District were released from the operation of the Act during the year. The total income of the estates during 1897-98 was less than that of the preceding year by Rs. 39,402, but the amount paid out of it towards the settlement of debt exceeded the disbursement for the same purpose in 1896-97 by Rs. 6,407. The details for both years are given in the following table:—

Year.	Income realised including past year's closing balance in hand.	Payments towards debts out of income		Debts outstanding at the close of the year	
		To private creditors.	To Government on account of advances.	To private creditors.	To Government on account of advances.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1896-97	1,54,450	6,059	25,761	50,071	2,57,775
1897-98	1,15,048	5,398	32,829	44,673	2,37,581

The liabilities of those estates which are mentioned in paragraph 3 of the Resolution on the report for 1896-97 have further increased during the year under report as shown below:—

Estate.	Liabilities at end of	
	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Rs.	Rs.
Bágad—Part	8,585	8,844
Kokharnesh—Part	1,787	1,837
Janjharka—Part	12,936	13,496

Judging from the observations in paragraphs 34 and 35 of Mr. Bhimbhái's report, the repayment of the debts which encumber these estates out of current revenues must be well nigh hopeless. The Tálukdári Settlement Officer should lose no time in making a final settlement of their affairs on the most advantageous terms obtainable.

3. The total income of all other estates under the management of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer, including past year's balance in hand, was Rs. 10,03,495 during the year under report against Rs. 8,89,228 in the preceding year. The payments to creditors in 1897-98 amounted to Rs. 93,754 or 9·3 per cent. of the income—a proportion which is slightly higher than that (8·7 per cent.) attained in 1896-97 but less than the average (10·9 per cent.) of the preceding three years, as shown by the following figures:—

	Income.	Payments.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	
1893-94	6,48,924	79,615	12·2
1894-95	7,93,862	81,461	10·3
1895-96	7,27,421	76,018	10·4
1896-97	8,89,228	77,643	8·7
1897-98	10,03,495	93,754	9·3

4. The gross demand and the actual collections for all the estates under the Tálukdári Settlement Officer in 1897-98 are compared below with the figures for the preceding year:—

Year.	Gross demand.	Amount collected.	Percentage of collection to demand.
	Rs.	Rs.	
1896-97	7,28,630	6,19,276	84·9
1897-98	7,68,061	6,24,603	81·3

The decrease in the percentage of collection is attributed to the fact that considerable outstandings were written off the accounts of estates brought under management during the year, inquiry having shown that they were irrecoverable. Government approve of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer's intention to exhibit separately in future the figures for current and past years. The percentages of establishment charges and of local expenses of collection to the actual realizations were 1·8 and 6·8 respectively against 2·1 and 7·2 in the preceding year. The continued reduction in these percentages is a satisfactory evidence of economical management.

5. It is satisfactory to learn that the litigation in regard to the succession to the Gángad Estate—the most important of the Minors' estates in the charge of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer—is at an end, and that in accordance with the scheme sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 1252—16-CONFL., dated 18th February 1898, the Tálukdári Settlement Officer has been able to effect a compromise with the creditors of the estate resulting in the reduction of the total debt from Rs. 2,68,175 to Rs. 1,57,000. Mr. Bhimbhái hopes to liquidate the whole debt including interest within a period of twelve years and to hand over the estate unencumbered to the Thákor on his attaining his majority.

6. In future reports the Tálukdári Settlement Officer should notice at length the success of the *Puláchhut* system under which embarrassed estates are given over temporarily into the hands of the creditor. Mr. Bhimbhái thinks the system most advantageous and contemplates employing it generally. The Commissioner points out that it is liable to abuse. This liability it no doubt shares with any system of alienation. The usufructuary mortgage for a limited term of years is, however, widely recognised as the description of temporary alienation most favourable to the debtor.

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7. The remarks made by Mr. Bhimbhái in paragraphs 98 and 99 of his report on the education and training of the sons of the Gujarát Tálukdárs are sensible and have the concurrence of Government. The proposal to make special provision for the enlistment in the Police of young Thákors of limited means will be considered by Government when Mr. Bhimbhái submits his detailed scheme.

8. Among the important administrative steps of the year may be mentioned the preparation and submission to Government of the reports relating to the revised jama settlement of Dhandhuka and Sánand. The proposals made in these reports were accepted by Government in all their main features, and the increase over the existing jama secured to Government was 13 per cent. in the case of Dhandhuka and 22·9 per cent. in the case of Sánand.

9. The facts and figures adduced by Mr. Bhimbhái in regard to the working of the Gujarát Tálukdárs' Act VI of 1888 clearly show that the Act is achieving its object and that its provisions are exercising a salutary effect both on the Tálukdárs and on the money-lenders. The number of estates (31) brought under management during the year far exceeds all previous record. This is a notable fact upon which Government would have expected some comment from the Commissioner. The fact can fairly be accepted as gratifying evidence of the growing appreciation by the Tálukdárs of the benefits to be derived from Government management and their confidence in the Tálukdári Settlement Officer. Another interesting fact unnoticed by the Commissioner is the successful introduction by Mr. Bhimbhái of the *bighoti* or cash-per-acre system of rent payment into many estates in lieu of the pre-existing system of *bhág-batái* or crop-share. The Tálukdári Settlement Officer should be requested to consider and report how far it would be desirable and practicable to proceed a step further, and introduce detailed survey of tenants' holdings. There are obvious reasons for expecting that such a measure would be beneficial to tenant and Tálukdár alike. The existing law provides for the separate record of only the Tálukdár's estate. It may be necessary to consider the advisability of legislating to provide for the survey and record of the tenants' holdings, and of the rents payable by them to the tálukdárs, the character of their tenures and the like. The mode in which the cost of such surveys should be defrayed will also require careful consideration.

10. Mr. Bhimbhái's report evinces a high degree of administrative ability. His interest in his work and activity are unabated. His ready and capable assistance in the organisation and supervision of the Mahi cordon in addition to his other duties will be noticed by Government in the General Department (Plague).

H. S. LAWRENCE,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Collector of Ahmedabad,
The Collector of Kaira,
The Collector of Broach,
The Tálukdári Settlement Officer,
The Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture,
The Accountant General,
The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor,
The Political Department of the Secretariat,
The Judicial Department of the Secretariat,
The General Department of the Secretariat,
The General Department of the Secretariat (Plague).
} With copies of the Report.

The Government of India,
The Secretary of State for India.
} By letter.